NO RECOVERY WITHOUT MONETARY REFORM

Social Justice

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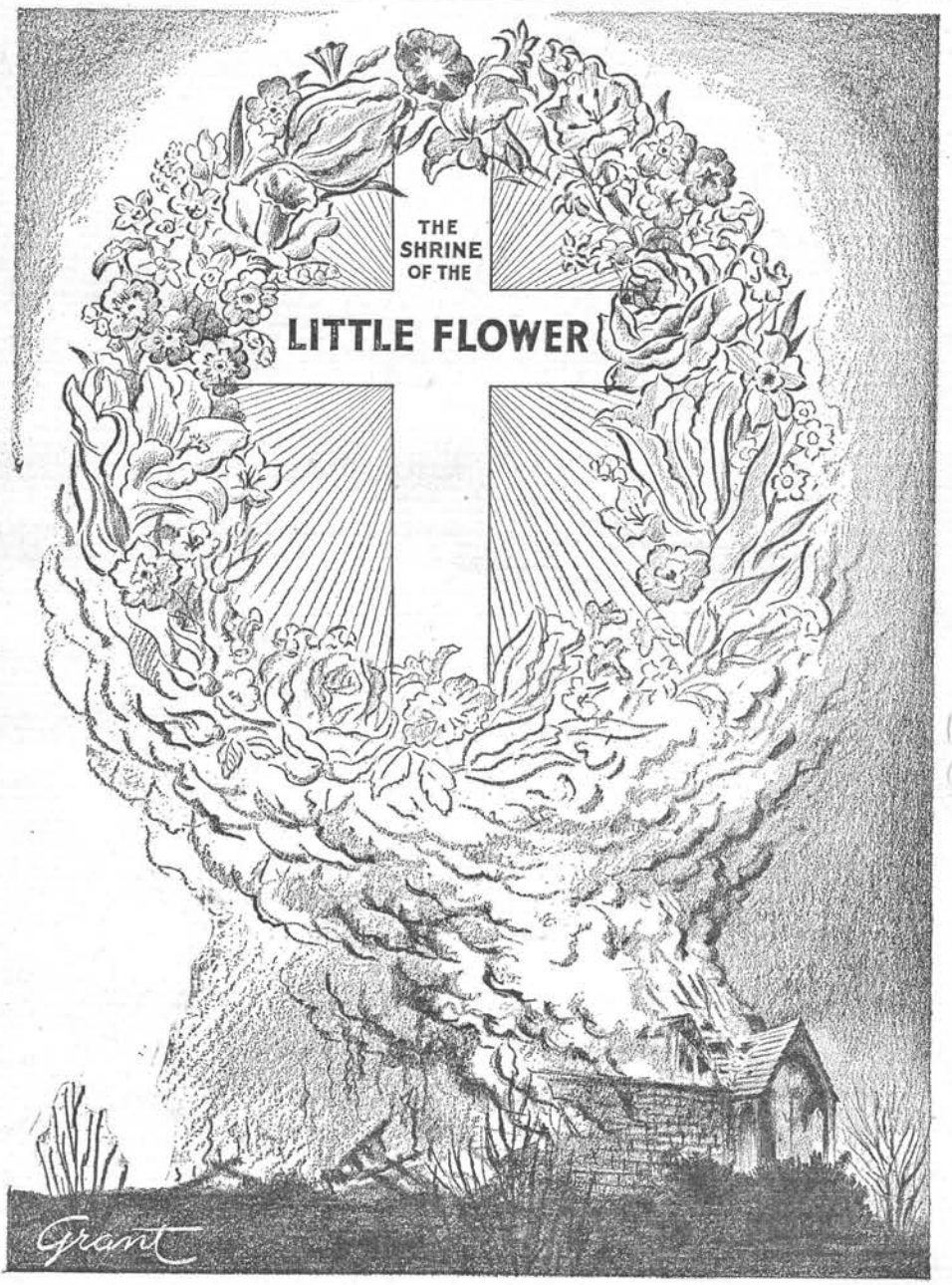
Another Easter Resurrection



—*Drawn especially for Social Justice*
(Suggested by Geo. Cornelius)

A Shrine of Flowers is to Become a Living Memorial to the Shrine of the Little Flower.

Do We Make Peace or Gestures? Hitler Asks

England Still Plays Her Centuries-Old Game of Diplomacy

By Justin Soval

AS EUROPE trembles before the ominous threat of a new world war, Adolph Hitler extends the palm of peace from the mouth of a cannon.

He addressed the German nation and the world from the huge Krupp munitions plant at Essen.

He challenges the powers of Europe to consult their people as to whether they should "negotiate with the Germans or not." Ask their advice, he suggests: "Shall we make peace or shall we make gestures?"

Public sentiment throughout the world tends toward sympathy with Germany. Even in the British House of Lords influential voices are raised to plead the justice of the German demands.

Forces League's Hand

Hitler has called the cards on the League of Nations. He is strategically in a position to force from the League powers concessions favorable to German trade and the unresting German drive for colonial expansion. The world realizes the woes of Germany and public sentiment is favorable to their being assuaged.

But Germany resurgent presents a different aspect than Germany sorrowing. Germany demanding justice commands sympathy and understanding. Germany bringing the threat of universal war necessarily places not only the League powers but all the nations of the world on the defensive.

The Fuehrer is wise in appealing to the peoples of the world; but his appeal would ring with more convincing sincerity were it couched in the humble but commanding terms of an outraged nation rising from the ruins of its humiliation.

A munitions factory is a strange rostrum for the disciple of world peace. Liberty-loving peoples hearken quizzically to appeals for justice from lips that pronounce the divine right of dictators.

Uniting Arms for Peace!

Hitler consistently builds his strength on the weakness of the League of Nations. He says:

"I begged the others not to make new military alliances. That, too, was rejected. Military alliances are being concluded and the League of Nations blesses them and then they are called 'military alliances for the peaceful organization of Europe.' We know from the past where that leads."

That the leading powers of the League never did believe that it would function effectively in the face of a threatened renewal of war in Europe, has always been understood as the background of the Locarno Pact. England, France, Italy and Belgium were willing enough to use the League as "front" so long as the peace of Europe was maintained; but they wanted the security of a mutual aid pact in case the League experiment failed.

Locarno Pact Limited

The Locarno Pact was supposed to be for the purpose of guaranteeing the peace of western Europe. Germany was a signatory.

In reality it was a "bad conscience" agreement between Great Britain and France, both of whom knew that Germany would one day strive to throw off the degrading manacles of the Versailles Treaty.

That previsioned day has come to pass, and Hitler is pointing out to the world that bad consciences never did believe in the idealism that war posed as the spirit and inspiration of the League of Nations.

In guarded terms Sir Anthony Eden, Britain's foreign secretary, building a defense for adherence to the terms of Locarno, virtually admits the Hitler charge in his recent speech before the House of Commons. He said:

"I say with apologies to Sir Austen Chamberlin that there is nothing new in Locarno. It was a new label but it was an old fact, which fact had been the underlying purpose of British foreign policy throughout history. To affirm it again is a threat to no one, for its purpose is purely defensive and in every single article where their conversations are mentioned, it is clearly shown that they only apply in the case of unprovoked aggression."

Britain Wields Balance

As always, Great Britain stands in the middle of negotiations, playing one continental power against the other, toying with the supposedly outlawed "balance of power" diplomacy.

Upon Hitler's re-arming the demilitarized Rhineland, France justifiably expected England to fulfill her obligation under the Locarno Pact and bring her full influence to bear immediately "to preserve the peace of western Europe."

During those tense days, when the people of France and Belgium felt again the terror of the armed forces of the German Fatherland just across the border, decisive action on the part of London probably would have forced Hitler to take a far more cautious diplomatic course.

The decisive action, for which French diplomats had hoped, was not forthcoming. As a result, England is in a position where she virtually can dictate the trend of deliberation. France and Germany are in a position where they must curry her favor to gain strategic advantage over one another.

Sir Anthony Eden was cheered in the House of Commons when he "rationalized" the deliberate indecision in these words:

"I do not intend to approach the problems of the immediate future with the idea of being bound to the divergent policies of either France or Germany."

France Relies on England

The French foreign office feels that however divergent the policies of France and Germany may be, France and England are, and should be, bound together in harmony on the crisis precipitated by Hitler. They have a Locarno Pact binding them in the interests of the peace of western Europe.

There is of course no direct answer to the question: "Who is right?" All that can be said is that treaties which admit of indecision in the face of world crises, are immediate hazards to the peace of the world. There are historians of a sort who claim that similar indecision on the part of England in 1914 emboldened the Kaiser to send his troops into Belgium and, by omission, provided one of the immediate causes of the Great War.

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

Germany

Berlin, Germany — Fuehrer Adolph Hitler again demonstrated his vigorous hold on the German people when he came out of the recent national election on his policies with a favorable vote of 98.79 per cent. Unfavorable votes and invalidated ballots ran slightly over 500,000 compared with more than 44-million cast for him. Both from the standpoint of particiipation and the majority attained, the balloting set a new record. . . . Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels stated that the majority recorded for Hitler had been ascertained by counting all ballots that had in the one circle provided on them either a cross or the word "Ja," (German for "Yes.") All other ballots, he stated, including the blanks, were counted as invalid, and, consequently, in opposition to Hitler. In the actual counting, however, this did not seem to be the method employed as all blank ballots in several important voting centers were counted as "yes" votes. In other areas, only those that had the word "no" written in were counted negatively.

Every known means of pressure was employed to bring out the voters. Systematic noisemakers made up of Hitler Youth, Storm Troopers, Nazi girls and every type of brass band, contributed toward keeping Berlin in a constant din. Trumpeters, drummers and whole groups of choirs added to the noise. The morning was set aside for voluntary voters. However, after 1 P.M. the slackers and slothful were sought out. If one did not show an inclination to vote, a party of storm troops came to the door. Nothing was said other than: "You have not voted as yet." Invariably, however, the indifferent voter did not tarry long before he went to the polls. This subtly reminding gesture registered even with the most apathetic.

One notable exception was by the Former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and his wife, who were among the few who had the courage to refuse to go to the polls and vote for Hitler. When the Storm Troopers called at the Crown Prince's quarters, he politely refused to vote. Neither were any flags flown from his house. Rupprecht, for many years following the war the strongest character in Bavaria, has managed to remain aloof from the Nazi movement. It is reliably stated that his independence is due to strong ties he has in the army inasmuch as he was one of the commanders of the armies in northwest France.

That Hitler is stronger than ever today is obvious. The plebescite was a sweeping vindication of his recent policies involving the repudiation of the Locarno Treaty, and his invasion of the Rhineland's demilitarized area from the German people. Hitler is Germany today.

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France

Paris, France — Unexploded World war shells are still being encountered in no-mans-land throughout northern France. Newspapers continue to print tragic stories of a playing child blown to bits or some farmer with his horse and plow striking a buried shell and being annihilated. . . . Following the armistice, the French government set up a military service to hunt the unexploded "dud" shells and these engineers handled this work for twelve years. This work was then contracted by a private concern which resold the recovered metal. The company has its own scouting crews who search minutely the land once occupied as the war zone. It is also promptly informed of accidental finding of shells. It then sends its specially outfitted trucks to the designated spot where the shell is removed cautiously to the exploding ground of Saint-Aubin, near Couey, or to a larger property at Heurtebise, near the Chemin Des Dames. . . . Some two years ago, one of these trucks accidentally upset. The explosion was so terrific that every window in four surrounding villages was broken. Miraculously, the driver escaped without a scratch although the truck was completely demolished.

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Canada

Ottawa, Canada — The province of Alberta defaulted on a $3,200,000 bond maturity, Premier Aberhart having rejeeted proposals for a system wherey future borrowings would be subject to a federal advisory council. . . . "I am sorry, but it is impossible," the Social Credit leader said. "I am sure the bondholders will know this maturity is an inheritance and that we are doing our level best to put our house in order to meet future obligations as they arise." . . . According to the Financial Post Business Year Book, Canada's national income increased approximately 6.5 per cent in 1935. The average per capita income in the Dominion during the year was given as $394, compared with a revised figure of $370 in 1934, and a low point of about $325 in 1932. . . . The peak was reached in 1929 when per capita income mounted to about $700. Gains were registered in all of the provinces, ranging from 18 per cent in Prince Edward Island and to 3 per cent in Manitoba and Alberta.

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Mexico

Mexico City, Mexico — President Cardenas, through the Secretary of the Interior, recently announced the reopening of Catholic churches. It is estimated that there are about 5,000 churches in Mexico and approximately 4,000 were closed by the government in 1933 and 1934. All religious property was confiscated and is now "constitutionally" owned by the federal government and administered by the ministry of finance.

In practically all of the re-opened churches, no religious services will be officially permitted, inasmuch as the laws of the 29 states and two territories still restrict the number of priests. Only 197 priests are officially licensed for the Mexican population — approximately one priest for every 80,000 Catholics!

By Mark Meechan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rule by intimidation, popular among Communists and Fascist dictators, is making headway in Washington, careful observers are beginning to fear.

The most direct suggestion of this trend is the surprise passage, after two hours' debate on Friday afternoon, March 27th, of the purported House anti-lobbying bill, called the Smith Bill.

This bill incorporates the provision that organizations receiving contributions, to be used principally for the purpose of accomplishing the enactment or defeat of legislation in Congress—or for the purpose of influencing the election of candidates for elective federal office—must file monthly reports with the clerk of the House of Representatives, giving the names of the contributors and the amount of their contribution. It also provides for the registration of paid lobbyists and requires them to state their employers and give an accounting of the money they receive and spend for expenses.

For the first time in the history of the nation, citizens who band themselves together for the purpose of getting better laws and better law makers are classed with the type of lobbyists who gave rise to the cry for legislation to protect the representatives of the people from the influence and machinations of corruptionists.

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The Black Bill, which was a direct and straightforward anti-lobbying bill, was passed on May 13, 1935, and was sent to the House of Representatives. The House, which conducted a separate investigation of lobbying through the Rules Committee, took no action on the Black Bill last session and was evidently indifferent to the bill during the early part of this session.

Then on March 6 of this year, the Smith Bill was introduced. Unattended by any publicity, the bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on March 19th. On March 27th the Bill was called up under a rule limiting debate to two hours, and virtually before the majority of members of Congress or anyone else knew what was happening, the Bill was passed, WITHOUT A RECORD VOTE.

A considerable number of Congressmen are reported to have admitted that they were caught sleeping.

To indicate how little interest was manifested by the members of Congress in this bill, which directly attacks the right of assemblage and petition granted to citizens by the Constitution, consider the number present during the session of Friday, March 27th.

Several amendments were voted upon, and, while the names of Congressmen who voted for or against the amendments are not listed in the Record, the number voting is recorded for some of the amendments.

The highest number was 104; the lowest, 77.

Within a very short time before the final vote was taken, a quorum call showed that there were 115 members present. So, although there is no record, it can safely be assumed that the Smith Bill was passed by approximately one-fourth of the membership of the House. Three-fourths of the people of the nation, or thereabouts, were not represented when their right of assemblage and petition—without questioning or intimidation—was voted upon.

Of course, it will never be known who voted or who did not or who voted for or against the bill. The rule under which it was considered did not provide for a record vote.

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The United States Chamber of Commerce considers that it has pulled a tricky one on the New Deal.

Recently the president, in his relief messages to Congress, said: "It is the task of industry to make further efforts toward increased output and employment—I present this problem and this opportunity definitely to the managers of private business."

Now, it is reported, the Chamber of Commerce wants Mr. Roper, New Deal Secretary of Commerce, to address them on the topic: "How Can Business Meet the Suggestions of President Roosevelt in his Relief Message?"

The idea, of course, is to put the old secretary on the spot, embarrass the president, and give substance to the widely broadcast propaganda that business has bled itself white in aiding unemployment.

Mr. Roper probably will have an answer. Possibly he will say that NRA, although invalidated by the Supreme Court, was definitely solving the problem of unemployment and would have completely solved it, given half a chance. He might challenge or plead with industry to freely follow the New Deal lead under NRA by voluntarily shortening hours and raising wages.

You can be sure that he will try to parry the thrust of the Chamber of Commerce, and make political capital at the expense of the enemy.

But watch him, my friends, and see if he delivers a knock-out punch on the chin of banker-controlled industry—which is about all the industry of any account that we have left.

Will he call to the attention of the tycoons and moguls of big business that the financial pages of the newspapers are daily carrying the glowing accounts of increased earnings and increased dividends?

Will he point out to the corporations that their renewed prosperity depends chiefly upon two contributing causes that "keen business judgment" and "good management" had nothing to do with?

In other words, will he point out that the financial-sheet prosperity of Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chrysler Corporation, General Motors and many other banker-controlled industries, is owing to the combination of New Deal spending and the widespread elimination of independent competition through bankruptcy and lack of credit?

Could he not suggest that there is plenty of room for industry to help absorb unemployment and build a real market that will insure reasonable dividends, by dividing the dividends and putting at least half of them back into industry in the form of wages?

Yes, he could, but will he? Keep your eye on him when he appears before the Chamber of Commerce.

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Secretary Henry Wallace of the Department of Agriculture is publicly lamenting that the breakdown of the AAA, and delay in getting the new soil conservation program under way in proper time, is going to result in heavy crops this fall.

The plague of tremendous surpluses is again threatening the nation. There is going to be too much wheat and too many hogs and too much food and fibre of many kinds.

That must sound rather silly to the 24 million people now on relief, most of whom probably are underfed and all of whom are underclothed.

One thing at least seems certain. There must be worked out a method of getting some of the unusable surplus of food and materials for clothing from the producer, who is prostrate under an unpayable debt burden, to the unemployed and their dependents who so badly need food and clothing.

If the present condition continues, the prostrate producer and the prostrate consumer will begin to awaken to the fact that they have a common problem.

They may begin to realize that there is something wrong with the system whereby goods flow from the producer to the consumer. It may dawn on them that there is something wrong with the system of exchange—the monetary system—that is blockading their normal intercourse as interdependent elements of prosperity.

Then they will set up such a clamor for an honest, stable monetary system, honestly administered, that all the newspapers in the country will not be able to stem the demand with their magic word "inflation."

G. O. P. Candidacy of Borah Is Annoying to Gold Crowd

Nicholas Murray Butler Says Republicans Will Prefer Roosevelt

New York, N. Y.—If the Republican Party hopes to elect a president this year it must find a candidate of higher intellectual character and statesmanship than any of those now mentioned, says Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. Dr. Butler, in addition to directing the destinies of the New York City school, has long made the conscience of the Republicans, and the state of the nation generally, his personal chore.

Back from a California trip, which took him through 13 states, Dr. Butler is particularly alarmed over Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. Borah, it seems, has always alarmed the G.O.P. machine. Like Theodore Roosevelt and the elder La Follette, Borah is the type of individualist who cannot always be depended upon to take orders blindly from the interests—particularly from the "gold gang."

Foes Best Recommendation

It is over the money question that the G.O.P. sponsors appear to be most alarmed. Borah, says Dr. Butler after advising with the Republican leaders elsewhere on his trip, has "uniformly supported every unsound monetary policy" brought forth since the Free Silver issue of 1896.

Says Reporter Butler: "Older Republicans say generally that under no circumstances would they vote for Senator Borah even if he were nominated." This would seem to be notice from the gold crowd that they feel safer with Roosevelt and the Democrats than with a G.O.P. headed by "Bill" Borah. Now there are very many parts of the country where that kind of attack from that source will react as a veritable boom for Borah.

"Look who's afraid of Borah," the voters will probably say.

For the same reasons that he now opposes Borah, Dr. Butler opposed the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. He and his reactionary friends were strong enough in that year to block Roosevelt's nomination. Butler's reward came in the midst of the campaign, when on the death of vice presidential nominee Sherman, the G.O.P. national committee filled the vacancy with the name of Dr. Butler. He actually received the electoral votes of Vermont and Utah.

Heads Gold Parade

Dr. Butler was also playing the game of international finance. Throughout the last three years, as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he has marched in the front of the gold-standard parade. The funds of the Carnegie Endowment have been lavished upon "stabilization" conferences and upon "research" in behalf of orthodox monetary policy.

In March, 1935, Dr. Butler arranged and presided over a two days "unofficial" international conference at Chatham House, London. The so-called delegates were a hand-picked lot of gold standard propagandists, economists, international bankers. This conference was noteworthy for the absence of any member of the Macmillan Committee whose report in 1931 laid the basis for the managed currency system of the British Empire. Equally conspicuous for their absence were members of the monetary committee of the London Chamer of Commerce, also a stanch advocate of monetary reform and an opponent of the gold standard.

Sought French Tie-up

Dr. Butler's London conference was the opening blast of the campaign of international bankers to force the world back to an international gold standard. That campaign was carried on through the International Chamber of Commerce which has its headquarters in Paris and reflects always the gold standard viewpoint of the Bank of France and the French government.

Although the banker campaign of 1935 collapsed, Dr. Butler arranged to carry it on through a joint operation of the Carnegie Endowment and the International Chamber of Commerce. The opening gun of their 1936 campaign in America was the stabilization discussion before the Academy of Political Science in New York on April 2 under the auspices of a program committee dominated by J. P. Morgan partners.

Dr. Butler would rather have the purchasing power of the American dollar decided in foreign councils and by international bankers than to have it determined under the Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

Hits Money Monopoly

In an address at Chicago on March 21st, Senator Borah said:

"I want to see the Republican party brought abreast of the great issues of the day, and I know that it will not be if the leaders who have been trying to lead it continue to lead it in the future. In the 1932 campaign more than 10 million voters left the Republican party and went over to the Democratic party, and I venture to say that we will not get them back by putting in power those who drove them out.

"A newspaper over in Ohio said that I would put up a straw man in the way of monopoly, and knock him down. Now, my friends, so long as that theory prevails, you will have what existed in 1929, at a time when we had the greatest wealth-producing year in our whole history—and over 70 per cent of the people of the United States were living upon the bare necessities of life.

"Until you break the grip of monopoly and take away the power of corporations to fix prices, you will never restore the purchasing power of the masses in the United States. And, until you restore the purchasing power of the masses, you may pour your checks out of the Treasury, you may levy your taxes, you may incur your debts, you may pile debt upon debt in the effort to help the people but you will never restore it until you destroy monopoly in the United States!"

"Senator, what have you to say about money, and the bankers' control of credit?" asked a voice from his audience.

"The same things I have been saying," Borah replied, "That is simply another form of monopoly!"

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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Editor-in-Chief

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SOCIAL JUSTICE: THE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

"STUDY the National Union and its brilliant journal, SOCIAL JUSTICE," writes one of America's most eminent university observers, "and then search through the whole international world of education and tell us where you can find today a more effective, more beneficent or altogether more disinterested agency for popular enlightenment on the varied problems that revolve round economics, finance and social reconstruction!

"In the age-long battle for human betterment, the National Union for Social Justice stands unique. Whether for numbers enrolled, or for the thoughtful maturity and resolute convictions of its adherents, or for the pertinency and social importance of its sixteen points, or for the matchless warmth and color that distinguish its highly informing discussions over the air and through the printed page, the National Union has launched an intellectual crusade hard to parallel in the history of civilization.

"Let Knowledge Grow"

"SOCIAL JUSTICE, too, is no mere 'journal of opinion,' of random vaporings, of vapid 'views on the news.' Here you have the philosophy of the ages, principles reinforced by stubborn facts, every human right unflinchingly asserted, every human wrong unsparingly exposed to the light of eternal truth. Can you suggest a more constructive program for world-wide popular education?

"Well-intentioned ignorance has always been the bane of republics, and nowhere more disastrously than in movements for social reform. Witness prohibition. Some visionary gets hold of the wrong end of a good idea, and then whips up a whirlwind of unreasoning prejudice and passion that crudely and cruelly discredits the people's cause for generations to come.

"The Truth Shall Make You Free!"

"But read Father Coughlin's address on the rights of labor in SOCIAL JUSTICE for March 27. There you will find range and profundity of view, authentic information, facts marshalled with unresting, irresistible force and, above all, the eternal principles of social justice, reasoned out in a coherent system, brought lucidly within the grasp of minds the least pretentious, applied with fearless fortitude to every situation where labor now needs a defender and, on this basis of knowledge, ineluctable logic, and militantly cogent conclusions, building up a sound and resourceful public opinion that cannot but assure the toiling millions that the day of their emancipation is at hand.

"'Let us raise a standard,' said Washington in 1787, 'to which the wise and the honest can repair': here today is the standard of SOCIAL JUSTICE, to which I should like to summon every high-school and college student, every director of aspiring youth, every labor leader, every conscientious employer, yea, and before all others, every lawmaker in the land, for with an electorate thus progressively enlightened, as never before, on matters political and economic, can our lawmakers any longer hope to dodge their own solemn obligation to secure for themselves the barest rudiments, at least, of a social-justice education?"

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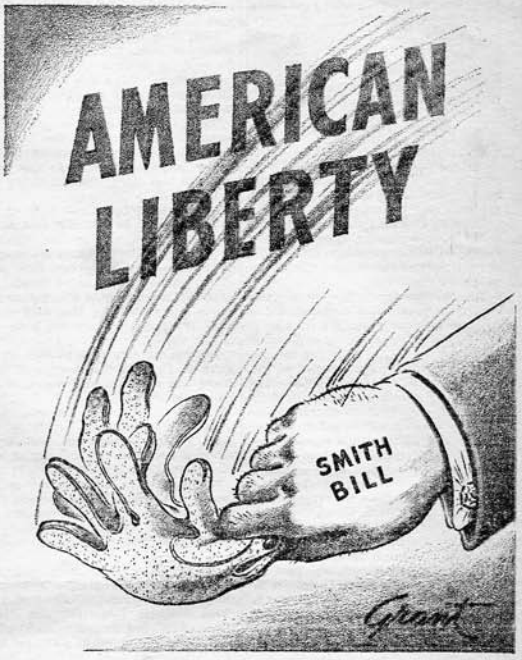
A CUMULATIVE ENCYCLOPEDIA

KEEP on file your copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE!

Week by week, with each number at hand, you can accumulate a permanent and enduring library of social science, and build up a reliable encyclopedia of those incontestable facts and principles that you need for the solution of the social problems now convulsing the civilized world.

As to most publications, of course, can you imagine anything so stale or so stupidly uninspiring as yesterday's newspaper or last week's magazine? Your morning paper just off the press—poor creature of less than a day, ephemeral as a bubble born only to burst, kept alive for an hour or two by the artificial respiration of raucous headlines playing up and exploiting some fictitious sensation—that morning paper itself is deliberately doomed to death as a back-number by noon. Else, how could people be induced to buy the afternoon editions?

THE CHALLENGE



—Drawn especially for Social Justice

Personally Centering in You!

But glance back over your copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE to date. Pick out any page at random. Don't you see in an instant how it differs from what is dished up in the daily press? Here are no crimes, no scandalous divorces, no shoddy and shameful stuff to pander to man's baser emotions. Here in SOCIAL JUSTICE, you and you alone, with all your most vital interests, occupy the center and the circumference of every vivid page. Factory worker, farmer, little home-owner, professional man—here are the very facts and statistics you will want to remember.

Next year, the year after, you will still cherish that weekly letter. Addressed to *you*, and centering solely in your concerns, that letter will still re-echo the ever fresh and personal accents of a friend. The radio discourses, too, all compact with truths and principles that are eternal, will still carry the same timeless and tremendous message.

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FOREARMED

In your unit of the National Union, you will want to contribute your share to the discussions. Abundant ammunition is piling up under the searchlight on the Money-Changers' page. There you will find nothing less than a continuing college course in all the mysteries of money, couched in language that all can readily understand.

And when our socially minded youth, preparing themselves for crusading service with tongue and pen, have mastered the proofs of the divine rights of labor, and those penetrating analyses of politics, of individualistic capitalism and of the tyrannical technique of the international financiers, which have already appeared on this editorial page, who shall say that they can ever fail to rise triumphantly to all the high responsibilities that await them as trained leaders for Social Justice in their better America of tomorrow!

WAGNER-CONNERY BILL HAS DAY IN COURT

Box Score for Labor Now Stands: Won, 16; Lost, 11; Batting Average .593

Washington, D. C.—The first session of the 74th Congress has to its credit one of the world's greatest legislative victories in the passage of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Bill.

In its brief history this law already has passed under the jurisdiction of the courts for determination in twenty-seven instances.

In other words, twenty-seven games before the court have been played. Today the box score for the Wagner-Connery bill stands: won, 16; lost, 11; batting average, .593 per cent.

What is the Wagner-Connery law?

The answer is simple. It is an act of Congress guaranteeing the right to American labor to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing under the principle of majority rule. It guarantees the right of labor to organize. As labor perfects its organization, the Act guarantees the further right of labor to bargain collectively.

Board Views 300 Cases

Naturally the Act sets up some board to determine violations of its provisions and in the Wagner-Connery Act this board is designated as the National Labor Relations Board.

Before this tribunal of labor, more than 300 cases have been presented between October, 1935, and March 1st of this year.

The vast majority of these cases were brought under the provisions of the Act which defined as an "unfair labor practice" the discrimination against workers because of their affiliation with unions.

Second only to discrimination against union members, is the long list of grievances on the part of labor which concern the refusal of employers to deal with the representatives elected by the workmen.

A third general type of grievance covers those petitions to the National Labor Relations Board asking for a determination of the question of representation.

Five times have the lower federal courts passed upon the constitutionality of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act. Twice they have declared the Act unconstitutional and three times have the courts declared it to be valid legislation.

Bendix Case Is Test

During the last week the Bendix Products Company, subsidiary of Bendix Aviation Corporation, successfully applied for an injunction restraining the National Labor Relations Board from enforcing provisions of the Act.

In the Bendix case, a company union had been set up by the manufacturer in opposition to an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. Both company union and real union had petitioned the board to determine who were the proper representatives of a majority of the Bendix employees.

The Bendix Products Company employs some 3,500 persons at its plant in South Bend, Indiana. Approximately 2,500 of them are claimed by the affiliate of the A. F. of L. "The Bendix Employees Association," a typical company union, also claims 2,500 members out of the 3,500.

The A. F. of L. union petitioned the National Labor Board to certify that its union, and not the company union, should be sole agent of labor in its collective bargaining with Bendix. The company union demurred and, of course, claimed that it represented a majority of the workingmen.

Law Held Invalid

The National Labor Relations Board decided to hold an election to find out which should rule. Then Bendix applied for an injunction prohibiting the National Labor Board from enforcing the Act and all parties agreed to postpone the election until the issue of constitutionality be determined. The question of constitutionality was raised under the so-called "commerce power" of the federal Constitution. The Bendix Company also alleges that the Act represents an invasion on the part of the federal government, of the powers reserved to the states and to the people under our Constitution.

Federal Judge John P. Barnes of the District Court of Chicago declared the Wagner-Connery Act invalid. The court decided that the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce was "stretched too far" in passing this labor law. The court also held that the Wagner-Connery Act violated the Constitution in its invasion of the sovereignty of the states in matters affecting the relationship of individuals.

Down in Kansas City, Federal District Judge Merrill E. Otis decides that the owner of a flour mill does not have to deal with representatives of his employees "because manufacturing is not commerce" and Congress, while having authority to regulate commerce, cannot touch the subject of manufacturing.

So Judges Barnes of Chicago and Otis of Kansas City decide against the constitutionality of the Labor Bill.

"It regulates manufacturing and Congress can't do that."

"It takes property without due process of law."

"It infringes on the rights and powers reserved to the states under the federal Constitution." Both are federal district judges whose decisions, of course, are not final.

Three Uphold Law

In the Federal District Court at Memphis, Tennessee, the same Wagner-Connery Act was upheld as constitutional by Judge J. D. Martin.

Over in New York, Judge Harlan W. Rippy of Syracuse held the Act constitutional; and at the federal court sessions held in New York City, District Judge William Bondy also upheld the Act.

Judge Rippy's decision is perhaps the most far reaching. This able judge defended the Labor Board's contention that under the Act the constitutionality could be questioned only when there is a full hearing in a controversy involving private rights. Judge Rippy also decided that the Circuit Court of Appeals could only declare the Act unconstitutional after some decision had been made by the Labor Board.

In the opinion of Judge Rippy, no court may toss the Act out of the window unless there be some clearly defined attack on the personal rights guaranteed a citizen under the Constitution; and then only after a full presentation of the controversy.

Hundreds of cases find their way into the courts under this Wagner-Connery Act. Manufacturers like to rush into the federal court at Chicago. Judge Barnes was appointed by Hoover in 1931. There is nothing wrong about that; he could only reach the bench by presidential appointment subject to Senate confirmation. But the manufacturer seeks out the appointees of the rugged individualist as labor should seek out the liberal. Since the New Deal, Judge Barnes has been busy. In February, 1934, the constitutionality of NRA bothered him, and he was of course ultimately upheld by the Supreme Court. Then the judge granted an injunction restraining the Triple A from enforcing milk agreements. Next he enjoined Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace from enforcing the Stockyards and Packers Act. Later he declared unconstitutional the Guffey Coal Bill. A few weeks ago he ordered the government to return the collected processing taxes to the packing houses, the millers or other processors.

Appeals Are Pending

Such decisions are of course appealed from the district courts to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Bendix case will be so appealed, but before it can have consideration another case will have been the first to be argued before a Circuit Court of Appeals. On Tuesday, March 31, the Pennsylvania Greyhound Bus case was scheduled to be heard in Philadelphia. There will follow many other cases involving various principles of the Wagner-Connery Act. In the meantime, of course, there will be no abatement in the activities of the lower courts in labor disputes under the Act.

From this volume of cases some eventually will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The truth of the 16th principle of the National Union for Social Justice becomes ever more apparent: *"Government should legislate on behalf of the poor, because as it is witnessed, the rich have ample means to provide for themselves."*

When the Wagner-Connery Bill was under consideration, arrayed before the Senate Committee of Labor and Education were the powerful groups of special privilege — the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers Association, and the American Liberty League with its paid representative posing as a furniture manufacturer's representative from the middle west.

The present writer recalls one witness representing a steel company's employees. He claimed that his company union had bargaining power on behalf of the workers, equal to that of the power of management. His was a "company union." But it was "recognized." It was "honest." It truly "represented the workers."

A telegram, addressed to this powerful labor representative at the very plant where he claimed to represent the majority of the workers, and where he claimed equality in bargaining with the very management of that plant, was reported undeliverable. This was followed by further identification of the man as "labor's representative," whereupon the plant management informed the telegraph company they had no record of such a man nor could they locate him to deliver the wire. *He was not, according to their records, employed there at all!*

Despite this type of testimony before the legislative committees, the same industries—lumber, coal, automotive, textile and others—rush to the district courts to impede and enjoin the National Labor Relations Board. The highest paid legal talent in the land battles against such brains as the government can secure for $7,500 a year and, in unequal contest, a little group of overworked government lawyers battles against the John W. Davises and a host of corporation attorneys.

Hoover appointed judges, Coolidge appointed judges, Harding appointed judges. Stalwart Republicans, lovers of rugged individualism, pack the bench. Occasionally a liberal is found. Yet to the everlasting credit of the judiciary the box score on labor disputes today stands:—Cases determined, 27; Decisions for labor, 16; Decisions against labor, 11; Percentage, .593.

Gov. Talmadge Gives Battle to Banker Rule in Georgia

The most recent rebellion against the Federal Reserve System and its banker barons is the fight Gov. Eugene Talmadge is waging in Georgia to operate the state without legal appropriations.

"If an extra session of the state legislature were called," he said, "they would stay here indefinitely and play politics at the expense of the taxpayers of the State of Georgia."

Gov. Talmadge ousted State Comptroller William B. Harrison and State Treasurer George B. Hamilton, because they refused to withdraw funds from the state treasury at his behest. He became financial "dictator" of the state the first of the year, after the legislature had failed to pass an appropriation bill for state expenses.

Most of the state funds are tied up in Federal Reserve banks but the governor has managed to get control of about $10-million, the bulk of which belongs to the State Highway Commission. A petition has been filed by W. V. Lance, former member of the general assembly, to restrain Governor Talmadge from diverting highway funds to other purposes, claiming that he has no legal authority to operate the state without an appropriation bill.

The newspapers are bitter in their denunciation of Gov. Talmadge for his allegedly dictatorial policies and his campaign against the New Deal. The editor of the Macon Evening News went so far as to demand his impeachment for the ousting of Harrison and Hamilton. But Eugene Talmadge has never lost a fight in his career, and he is staking his whole political future on winning this one.

His success depends on his ability to convince the people of Georgia that he is sincere in his effort to break the control of the money powers over that state. If he is motivated by any selfish interest, he cannot expect to gain and hold the support of his constituents. However, the people of his state, as well as those of every state in the Union, are sick unto death of submitting to the lash of the whip in the hands of a few financiers. They will follow a leader who has the courage and spirit to fight back in their behalf.

America's Youth

Youth is Given Active Part in National Union

IN OUR first issue the ten young people who make up this page—by clipping, filing, research reading, conference and discussions — announced our program as the "study of civics, economics and politics linked up with the practical program of legislation promoted by Father Coughlin and the National Union for Social Justice."

Since then youth has been assigned a definite part in the program of this movement. Promotion of study clubs and the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE in subscription, canvassing or by procuring them in bundle lots and selling them, has given us an opportunity of doing direct work in the cause.

Our opponents—the international bankers, some industrialists and the spineless politicians who cringe before them — are busy. They have tried craftily to crimp the circulation of this paper through the mails. They buy space, like the utilities did in newspapers and magazines, to tell their story of "bonuses," dividends, good times returning and the reign of the happiness of twins or quintuplets.

Communists Lure Youth

Our opponents, the Communists, have set out to capture youth. From one of their book stores recently we purchased a little pamphlet. It was entitled "Lenin Speaks to the Youth."

It contains a talk given by Nikolai Lenin, founder of Russian Communism, to the youth of the Soviet Union in 1920, in which he states:

"In approaching the tasks of youth from this point of view, I must say that the tasks of the youth in general, and of the Young Communist League and all other organizations in particular may be summed up in one word: *learn*. . . .

"You are confronted with the task of construction and you will be able to cope with it only if you master all modern knowledge and if you are able to transform Communism from ready made memorized formulae, counsels, recipes, prescriptions and programs into that living thing which unites your immediate work, if you are able to transform Communism into a guide for your practical work."

Alexander Trachtenberg, who wrote the foreword to the reprint of this speech in January, 1936, tells us:

"The youth of the Soviet Union have learned these lessons and are fulfilling these tasks. They have led the struggle against illiteracy. They have shouldered the burden of the defense of the Soviet Union. They form an important sector of the scientific, engineering, educational and technical personnel of the country. They have participated in the victorious march of industrialization of the U. S. S. R. They are today in the front line of the Stakhanovite movement. Their achievements furnish the best example of the unity of theory and practice in education and work which Lenin outlines in his speech.

"The youth of the Soviet Union have linked Communist education with their every-day work in the construction of a socialist society which is a great example to the youth of all countries today. Just as this historic speech of Lenin's served, and still serves, as a guide to the Soviet youth, it can also serve the young generation in capitalist countries, because of the universality and penetrating truth of its conclusions."

In the road that lies ahead of American youth there is no choice but study and hard pioneering labor.

Can Youth Climb?

THE Horatio Alger story we read when younger always had one moral. The rich boy, who was always proud, haughty and snobbish, before the book ended became poor, and the "poor but honest" lad, by thrift or some act of braver generosity and courage in the face of difficulties, became a hero and well established in life.

Last week we heard the director of education and research in one of our country's largest businesses tell young people the story of the rise from penury and poverty, from orphanhood and poor circumstances, of some of the leaders of his firm.

He told the story of these same men's sons today—being shielded from life's hardships in the fraternity houses of some of our best colleges.

In every one of those same houses, the speaker stated, are one or two poor boys who work their way through college by washing dishes or tending the furnace, lawns, etc. The rich students call them "mickey" or "the guinea." But this man, who handles thousands of aspiring young people in industry, maintains that the "mickey" or "guinea," whom he describes as "eating bread with tears in his eyes," will some day be the directing genius and the brains of the business which now supports the youthful student idler in pampered ease.

We receive letters from the youth who by the millions have been in the toils of the depression. We know the crushed, broken story of their lives. But here and there we know there must be a "success story," too. Isn't there some hope? Isn't there opportunity? Can't we feel that there is a better day ahead for some of us?

Can't we have such a letter mixed in with the stories of hardship?

Are those who have climbed a bit on the ladder of success forgetful of their days of hardship?

Does Social Justice mean nothing to them?

Japanese Have a Word For It

A small fervid keen minded Oriental described as the "Ghandi of Japan," the "Christian Leader of Japan," and "Japan's Greatest Social Leader," has been visiting our cities and speaking to large assemblies in all parts of the United States for the last few months.

He was probably at his best when he addressed students of the University of Chicago on February 22, in the International House. His topic was, "The Philosophy of the Co-operative Movement."

Differs From Communism

The idea of communism and the idea of the co-operative system are very different in this respect, the Japanese pointed out. Communism would have things in common. They do not like to have differentiations of things; they want to have the rationing scale. But the co-operative movement has proved that, having these differences, we can get rid of exploitation. The greatness of the co-operative movement is at this point. Even though we do have differences in physical, mental and moral strength, by co-operating we can get rid of exploitation without the rationing system and without destroying exchange.

The co-operative movement has one vital principle, that of non-exploitation. But some capitalists would say, "I have no idea of exploitation. If you will give me much money, I will give it back to society." Many benevolent persons in this country have done so. But the difficulty is between production and consumption. There follows a great waste of energy and waste of time; an increasing frequency of chaos, depression, and unemployment.

Spirit of Brotherhood

"If we could have the spirit of brotherhood, and could systematize production and consumption, then we would have continuous good times," the speaker said. "The greatness of the co-operative movement lies there. Its most vital principle is that of non-exploitation, and its most important theory is that of brotherhood. Employing the principle of the systemization of industry we would have indigenous self-help-control of industry, and thus avoid waste."

The Japanese do not call it social justice. The thousands of poor people who live in the paper box huts that make up the slums of Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe, and the Japanese farmers who are beginning to benefit by co-operatives, all call it the co-operative.

It really doesn't matter what we call it. It succeeds if we work for it.

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Chicago Youth Practical

Four hundred young men and women members of the Chicago Inter Student Catholic Action decided to reduce their principles to practical action at a recent meeting. Their well reasoned resolution took the form of a definite decision to withhold patronage from chain drug stores which, though they undersell neighborhood stores, do so by beating down the wages of employees and wholesalers.

"There is no other way out than to pay slightly higher prices for believing in our principles of social justice. We are all selfish, and we can't begin to help anyone else become unselfish except by setting the example of paying the price of our principles and promoting social justice by buying from those who pay a just wage," the students decided.

Tips on What Youth Can Do

Last week, SOCIAL JUSTICE reported the resolutions drawn up by the Adult-Youth Hearing, of March 22. Six fundamental beliefs of American Youth were presented, dealing with Communism, War, Economic Reform, Social problems of Marriage and the Home, Education, and Religion.

Your Youth Page, proposes to deal with each problem, devoting space weekly to the *method* of solution, and what courses are open to youth.

What can Youth do to stamp out the danger of dictatorship under Fascism or Communism, and ensure the survival of an intelligent, co-operative Democracy in America?

Co-operative Democracy

First of all, what is meant by intelligent, co-operative democracy? Thomas Jefferson and the framers of the Constitution defined it as "The common effort of a people to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and secure the blessings of Liberty to themselves and their children."

If Youth believes in these fundamental human rights it can stamp out Communism, which withdraws the right to individual liberty; it can crush incipient Fascism, which denies the equality of men and sets up an industrial and financial monopoly to rule their lives.

Vigilance Committee

You Students! Form in your school, as quietly as possible, a *Vigilance Committee*. If professors and teachers encourage the study of Communism and Fascism, contrary to our traditions of Americanism, make that fact known to the public. Make certain of your facts, then inform your local newspaper by open letter, signed by title of your committee.

You Young Workers! In your factory, mill or office, there are those who believe in Communism and Fascism, and who covertly or openly spread their doctrines. Form there a *Vigilance Committee* that will keep employers and the public informed of these harmful activities. Enlist the aid of your employer; he hates these doctrines as you do. But above all, make sure of your accusation, then act swiftly. Keep yourselves in the background, and pledge your members to absolute fairness.

Use Your Leisure

You Unemployed Young People! You daily hear the doctrines of Red Shirt and Black Shirt preached in the park and on the street corners. The public libraries are yours—use them. Equip yourselves to answer intelligently the proposals of Communism, but turn jibes to a defense of Democracy. *Be informed.* Remember there is no weapon as effective as ridicule.

Communism offers you slavery—an eternal slough of despond. Fascism offers you chains binding you to your station in life, from which only the privileged can rise.

But Democracy offers you Freedom! Freedom of speech and thought—freedom to rise by your own intelligence and toil.

NATIONAL UNION NEWS

Basis for Hope in Progress of National Union

WE ARE happy to report that, despite minor set-backs, the National Union for Social Justice is progressing at a very encouraging pace. Many organizers have put themselves to undreamed of inconveniences in order to further our cause by forming units in an orderly, business-like manner and in persuading others to do likewise.

For instance, a case was brought to our attention recently wherein a gentleman who works nights, at hard manual labor, went four days without sleep so as to spend the time set aside for that purpose in organizing the residents of his city. To such persons may we say, "God alone can reward you for your splendid, unselfish efforts in behalf of your fellow-man."

Then, too, there are those who cannot go to such lengths but who are assisting according to their ability and advantages. Some have established one or more units; others are helping an organizer to secure his quota of members; still others are donating the use of a hall or a typewriter or their personal services, in some capacity, for the use of a local unit.

And last, but not least, there are the individual members who do their part by signing a registration card, electing to the offices of their unit capable, intelligent persons who will work for the best interests of the National Union, by attending the monthly meetings regularly and uniting their votes with those of the other members of that Congressional district to put into office the Senators and Representatives who believe in the principles of social justice and live according to them.

To each and every one of these do we extend our sincere thanks. And may we add a word of encouragement; the Congressional district elections will be held, in most states, within a few weeks. After that has been accomplished the Congressional district officers will be in a position to begin the process of weeding out those candidates who are openly opposed to us or who are hypocritically straddling the fence. The latter must "make the jump," either for us or against us.

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How to Vote at Primaries

A number of inquiries have been received at the Central Office as to how National Union members should vote at the primary elections, should the political party of the member have no candidate who is endorsed by the National Union.

We are reminded that, at the primaries, the voter must declare his party before receiving a ballot and must vote a "straight ticket." In such cases the voter should stick by his party. *We do not want anyone to change his political affiliations because of the National Union!*

APRIL 5th ONLY THE BEGINNING!

FOR several months those organizing local units of the National Union have been warned to get the necessary material in to this office as soon as possible so as to have their units officially recognized before the Congressional district meeting and election would be held.

To give those units partially completed a chance to be represented at this election the Congressional district meeting was postponed for two months, from February until now.

A further advantage was allowed them by the minimum number of members for a unit being lowered from 100 to 25 in rural districts and 50 in urban localities.

Nevertheless, there are still a great number of uncompleted units, the organizers and members of which are dubious as to whether or not they should continue to organize and as to their ability to function after they are organized. To such persons we wish to say, BY ALL MEANS, GO AHEAD!

After you have sent your signed registration cards and the minutes of your first meeting to this office, and have received your official unit number, your unit will be ready to function and will be eligible to be represented at the Congressional district assemblies.

Do not think that because the April 5th meeting is over, you are "out."

In some states this meeting was merely a social gathering for the purpose of giving the members a chance to become acquainted. In some others nominations for the Congressional district offices were held and in still others, the Congressional district officers were elected.

The procedure was left entirely up to the state supervisors and their deputies, their decisions to be based on the circumstances existing in each state; namely, the date of the primary elections, climatic conditions, etc.

However, in all cases, future meetings of the Congressional district assemblies will be held at certain intervals, at which times important matters will be discussed and decided upon.

Do not forget that, in most instances, the candidates for Congress whom the National Union will endorse have not been selected as yet. This is one of the most important functions of the Congressional district assemblies.

Success Will Depend on You; Attend Local Unit Meetings

It has come to attention that in many local units about 50 per cent of the members do not attend their monthly meetings. No doubt to some persons this does not seem such a grave omission. But, did you ever see an organization succeed which did not have the cooperation of all its members?

If you were interested enough to sign a registration card, what has caused you to lose that interest? Is it some personal feeling of antipathy toward one of the officers or fellow members of your unit which prompts you to hold aloof from these gatherings? If so, please set that feeling aside. Remember that we are banding together to work for a common cause, regardless of color, race or creed. Such distinctions become trivial in the face of the great battle which we must wage against the organized efforts of the vested interests. How much more so, then, should we disregard the petty disagreements which arise in our personal lives.

We realize that many persons are just naturally lax (and may we say lazy?) when it comes to attending meetings of any kind. But this really should be an exception. The results of this movement will affect your entire lives as well as the lives of your children and grandchildren. You have, during the past six years, experienced one of the worst so-called depressions of our time. Have you noticed that each succeeding one is worse than the last, placing greater burdens upon your shoulders in the form of taxation? What a heritage to pass on to your children!

If you do not take the trouble to attend your unit meetings, and evince some interest in the local activities of the organization, it stands to reason that the other members of your unit are gradually going to lose interest also and become discouraged.

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Can You Vote This Year?

The National Union has been organized for the purpose of attaining social justice by means of the ballot. Will you be permitted to cast a ballot in the coming elections this year? Many have not given this matter a thought and many of those who have are greatly confused by recent changes in the registration and election laws. As these laws vary in the different states, it is up to the individual to make contact with his city or county clerk and be sure that he is within the requirements.

In some states registration is permanent as long as the person votes every year. In others, one must re-register every presidential election year. In all states, when a change of address has been made, this change must be recorded in the registration books. Many persons who have been forced to move their residence in recent years may not know of this and, therefore, will be prevented from voting when they go to the polls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Of Whatever Party

Are you opposed to the National Union offering support to parties other than the Democratic and Republican?

The National Union will endorse the candidates of a third, fourth or a fifth political party as long as those candidates are in full accord with the basic principles set up by the Union and have published a notice to that effect at least three times in a local newspaper.

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Members Control Union

To the Editor:

For the good of the Union and to circumvent personal ambitions, I believe the tenure of officers could be shortened. This would act as a check on individuals and assure the body of the membership that they are to feel that one individual is as important as another in the organization.

I think that to carry on and accomplish those principles which have been instilled into the hearts of the people, the control of the Union should be held close to the top, in the hands of men and women whom you know to be sincere.

Likewise, I think the endorsation of candidates should be made in this same manner, rather than allowed to be done by scattered bickerings of many people, some of whom might be questioned because they are likely to allow personal feelings, acquaintances, propaganda, etc., to sway their judgment.

Please do not gather from this that I think the National Union is wrong. But I do think you have undertaken a great task—and a great good. If, in my small way, I can be of any service, I am anxious to do so.

Cincinnati, Ohio. —G. A. N.

In accordance with the temporary by-laws drawn up last December, the term of those officers elected in the local units of the National Union will last only until August, 1936, unless otherwise decided by the national officers who will be elected at the National Convention of the Union to be held during that month.

It has been, and still is, my intention to have the National Union function as a truly democratic organization. Therefore, I believe it necessary that the members and officers of the local units be the ones to elect, through their officers and delegates, the Congressional district and the national officers, and to decide upon the candidates whom the National Union will endorse. In matters other than these I am, at the present time, acting as a virtual dictator. It was either that or let some crooked politician gain control of the organization and use it for his own ends.

However, my reign in that capacity will end as soon as the national officers have been elected, which will be in August of this year. Although at that time I shall retire from active service in the National Union, I shall always be glad to offer advice and counsel whenever it is requested.

FATHER COUGHLIN'S

Sham Taxation and Gag Legislation

Sunday *March 29, 1936.*

WITHOUT receiving the publicity which it deserves, the United States Congress is expending a major portion of its time discussing the subject of taxation.

This subject of taxation is one which, ordinarily, is religiously avoided in any election year. The administration which, just prior to an election, imposes any taxes is an administration that is inviting political extermination. However, since necessity knows no law, the Democrats are submitting to necessity. They are attempting, however, to make a virtue of a vice by appearing to so levy the obnoxious taxes that the ordinary citizen will be under the impression that the concentrators of wealth are the only ones affected. In this manner, the New Deal Democrats are hoping to receive the plaudits of praise instead of the rebukes of condemnation.

But pause for a moment to consider an obvious contrast existing between two well known facts. In mass production activity there is a truism recognized by every child that the more units of motor cars, of shoes, of refrigerators or of steel rails produced, the cheaper becomes the cost of production for each unit.

In politics, however, the more units of service rendered by judges, legislators and executives in their varied activities and in their public works, has invariably resulted in higher cost of production for each unit. Politicians, unlike industrialists, have adopted the instincts of the snail in that they successfully move backward when attempting to go forward. Thus, the unit cost of government for the United States recently has risen from almost $200 per citizen to well over $1,800 per citizen. Meanwhile, the services actually rendered by politicians and by their party henchmen have decreased to such an extent that unemployment increases, poverty is multiplied and the American standard of living has been denied to approximately 50 per cent of our entire citizenry.

During the past four years, while this unit cost of government was increasing so rapidly, an attempt was made to raise the standard of American living, to abolish unnecessary unemployment and to redistribute the wealth of America in such a fashion that every person able and willing to work would have an opportunity of enjoying the plenitude with which God has blessed us. Although the attempt certainly prevented the onrush of revolution; although the program of borrowing the nation out of debt and misery was a powerful hypodermic which assuaged the pain but failed to remove its cause, nevertheless it is an attempt which will be recognized by future historians as the most glaring failure in the annals of all history.

I am not blind to the fact that starving persons were fed, that naked persons were clothed and that homeless persons were sheltered. But why speak of food, clothing and shelter in a nation in which these commodities should be measured by surpluses rather than by the yardstick of want? Why speak of pauperizing relief when it was and still is within the power of this administration to establish the benedictions of prosperity?

I am not blind to the fact that more than $35-billion has been expended upon building sieves to drain the floodwaters of depression. Sieves is the proper noun to express the puerile efforts which have been utilized simply because unemployment is still with us as it was in 1932, deflation is still marching roughshod throughout the land as it did under Herbert Hoover. Confiscation of homes and farms is still the order of the day. Are sensible people willing to clap their hands in idle applause because crumbs have fallen into their hungry mouths from the table of Dives, from the banquet board of exploiters?

The irreconcilable spending of 35-billion banker dollars is defensible, therefore, only in part. Had this expenditure accomplished the purpose for which it had been made, little complaint would be voiced. Moreover, had this expenditure imposed upon the American taxpayer the obligation of restoring only $35-billion to those from whom it was borrowed, there would be scant room for criticism. But passing aside the question that this $35-billion was created out of thin air by men who, utilizing a few hundred million dollars of honestly deposited money, brought it into existence for the most part by a mere stroke of their fountain pens, there arises the major question: "How shall we repay them?"

We shall repay them with hard, perspiring work. We shall repay them by plowing endless furrows, by feeding voracious furnaces, by bending over swift moving lathes, by drilling and delving in dark mines, by hewing timbers from the virgin forests. We shall repay them, in one word, by the sweat of our brow, with the coin of honest labor and of exacting services which they, the bankers, did not perform to obtain the money which they originated. By this unsocial and unjust method were most of these government bonds created. By the method of labor, of sweat, of financial servitude are they cancelled.

Now, in all fairness, let us discriminate when speaking of the owners of these bonds.

I am not complaining inordinately about the individual bond holder who worked and labored to save a thousand dollars with which he purchased a government bond. I am complaining about the bankers themselves who obtained their bonds without having saved for them or worked for them.

Thirty-five billion dollars of such bonds, at least, are in existence in this nation today. Approximately $20-billion of this stupendous amount are owned, controlled and held by the bankers who obtained them by a stroke of the pen. Thus, around these bonds as around a magnet centers the entire tax question. Because of the ever increasing quantity of these bonds, there has increased with mathematical progression the increased cost of government. Because the day of reckoning is at hand, there has been projected the unseemly and untimely problem of taxation upon an administration seeking re-election.

Thus, my friends, we are about to begin repaying these $20-billion of bonds with 40-billion hours of labor at a dollar an hour. The interest is doubling their original demand.

Visualize, if possible, what this really entails! Ten thousand men, each working 2,000 hours a year, will be forced to spend 2,000 years digging a ditch around the world. From now until a time longer in measurement than when Christ originally drove the money changers from the Temple to the present day these 2,000 laborers will toil while empires come and go. Measure the world. It is 24,000 miles in circumference. That ditch ten feet wide will encircle this world hundreds of times! That is the fantastic labor picture required to pay back the principal and interest borrowed from bankers who put forth no labor at all while they propose to perpetuate a financial slavery never before experienced in its ferocity as it is today.

This is not poetry. This is not radicalism. This is a fact to which the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank has testified.

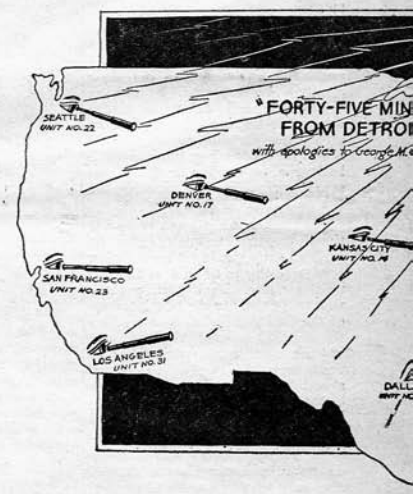
Here are the direct words of Governor Eccles:

"In purchasing offerings of government bonds, the banking system as a whole creates new money, or bank deposits. When the banks buy a billion dollars of government bonds as they are offered—and you have to consider the banking system as a whole, as a unit—the banks credit the deposit account of the Treasury with a billion dollars. They debit their government bond account a billion dollars, *or they actually create by a bookkeeping entry, a billion dollars.*" [Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency, United States Senate (S. 1715), and House of Representatives (H.R. 5357), Seventy-Fourth Congress, First Session—Banking Act of 1935.]

Has the day arrived for you laborers of America to take up the pick and shovel and begin to dig the endless ditch? Has the day arrived when you will dis-believe the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank who confesses that, through the bond racket, the bankers create billions of dollars?

But returning to our subject of taxation and to the effort about to be made by this Congress to perpetuate it, let me become more explicit.

President Roosevelt has recently asked Con-



gress to legislate ways and means to levy this tax. He suggested that approximately $500-million should be recaptured from Armour and Company, Swift and Company, Wilson and Company, and other food processors to whom the invalid AAA was forced to restore the taxation that had been impounded upon your bread and butter, your meat, your foodstuffs for paying farmers for not producing.

No one questions the injustice of permitting this $500-million to remain in the treasuries of these food processors simply because the ordinary housewife was the victim of this heinous sacrilege imposed upon us by the AAA and its program of destructionism.

Therefore, it is to be expected that this $500-million will be restored to the United States Treasury.

However, I ask you if the high salaried accountants and treasurers of Armour and Company, Swift and Company, Wilson and Company and the rest of them are not expert enough to devise ways and means of so raising prices that, despite the fact that they must restore the money referred to, they will be able to offset the restitution imposed upon them by dipping into the pocket books of the future food purchasers?

SUNDAY RADIO TALK

History will certainly repeat itself and prove to the hilt the axiomatic truth that the consumer always pays.

Relative to the $800-million which the president has proposed to exact from the surplus profits of giant corporations, let us pause a moment to analyze its soundness. Supposing that General Motors, Chrysler, Ford, United States Steel and all other industrial corporations have as a reserve fund $2-billion in their treasuries, are you under the feeble impression that by the passage of some slipshod legislation, the United States government will be able to relieve them of one-third of these surplus profits?

Oh, it sounds fine to the common, thoughtless people who do not analyze the situation. Millions of hands will be clapped in praise of a Congress which supposedly has confiscated this money from giant corporations for the payment of government debts, for WPA funds, for CCC

EIR EYES ON CONGRESS

—Drawn especially for Social Justice

expenditures and, probably, for bread lines next winter.

But, first, please analyze the situation! Are not government bonds to which I have been referring tax-exempt?

Are not the treasurers and the boards of directors of these corporations just mentioned intelligent enough to purchase these government bonds with their surplus profits before such legislation can be passed or put into effect?

Therefore, is it not evident upon analysis, that when the tax collector approaches General Motors or Chrysler or Ford or United States Steel to relieve them of their cash reserves to the extent of 33⅓ per cent, they will discover that the cash reserves have been converted into government bonds which are non-taxable?

For the past two weeks I have had correspondence with so-called successful bankers on this very subject. During the course of our correspondence they have conveyed the thought to me that there is a grave danger in the United States of America of government bonds falling below par to such an extent that the banks which are glutted with them will find themselves in a more dangerous predicament in 1937 than they experienced in 1932 and '33. One banker went so far as to say that they were pleased with this proposed taxation gesture on the part of President Roosevelt which can and would force the hundreds of millions of dollars in the treasuries of giant corporations to go into the market and purchase these bonds and therefore sustain them against the storms of 1937.

In other words, my friends, the new tax suggested by President Roosevelt is nothing more than Santa Claus in the disguise of the big, bad wolf bringing a premature present to his friendly bankers.

It is to be observed that during all the discussion expended upon this bogus tax question, neither the president nor one of his brain trusters has as yet advocated taxing the tax-exempt bonds, the $20-billion of tax-exempt bonds, which are lodged in the vaults of the banks of this nation. On the contrary, legislation has been proposed, as I have just pointed out, to protect these banks. Sham battling legislation is considered to sustain these bonds.

In the meantime, at an average of 3 per cent interest, the taxpayers are placing upon the altars of the banks of the United States a burnt offering of $600-million a year, to which the New Deal administration piously says "Amen." In other words, the American public is idly sitting by not only while the exploiters are indirectly securing their bonds, but while these instruments of debt, of destruction and depression are recognized as non-taxable.

As far as John Public is concerned Congress is busied with investigating the Townsend plan. However, whether you agree or disagree with Dr. Townsend is beside the present question. At least, his desire of caring for the poor and the aged, whose lives and properties have been exploited, is to be commended. The point is, Dr. Townsend and his honesty are being mercilessly investigated and pilloried in the public press, not because his plan is impractical under the present financial system, but because he is planning to endorse candidates at the primary elections. Therefore, discredit him, because he takes money from the poor! Such seems to be the important question in Congress today, despite the fact that it derives little publicity in our public press.

There is another group in America just as numerous as the Townsend organization. I refer to the "Money Changers' Dole Club" with its 12,500,000 unemployed. Why does not Congress investigate that organization? Why does not Congress investigate the worshippers of King Midas, who have shuttled back and forth from America to Europe their golden bars valued at $20.67 leaving New York and at $35 on returning to New York? Do they not take money from the poor?

Perhaps in November, 1936, a committee of United States citizens numbering some 40-million odd will investigate their Congressmen who are perpetuating the racket of tax-exempt bonds, of the private coinage and regulation of money, of the strangulation of industry and of the continuation of want in the midst of plenty with its army of unemployed. No matter how much money Dr. Townsend has received from his contributors it can never equal the stupendous sum confiscated from the American taxpayer and laborer and farmer by the money changers' servants.

Perhaps the Republican club, now represented by the American Liberty League, could stand a little investigation as they are setting out with an effort to restore two chickens in every garage to the American public.

Never in the history of this nation—and I am remembering Sinclair and Fall and Dougherty—of oil scandal shame—never in the history of this nation has an administration invited investigation as has the present New Deal administration. I am not endeavoring to focus your attention upon any supposed embezzlements, for, at the moment, I have no certitude that such exist. I am concentrating at this moment the attention of the American public upon a proposed betrayal of liberty, of free speech, of the right to petition, infinitely more heinous than all financial misdemeanors combined.

To be specific, this present Seventy-Fourth Congress of the United States has had presented before it a bill known as H. R. 11663 by Mr. Howard W. Smith of Virginia which, up to date, has received no front page publicity in our daily press. In its preamble the bill reads: "This is a bill to require the registration of persons engaged in attempting to influence legislation, to prescribe punishments for violation of this Act, and for other purposes."

The hidden purpose behind this nefarious proposal is to so impede and obstruct the activities of every organization interested in the passage of good legislation, or interested in the election of good legislators, that the American people will be left to the tender mercies of the Republicans, the Democrats, the Socialists, the Communists and a handful of harmless Progressives.

Fearful that the National Union for Social Justice will not only succeed in turning the spotlight upon the servants of the money changers in Congress; fearful that our organization and others similar to it will endorse candidates for office who are independent of the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Kuhn-Loebs and the greedy coiners of money, this bill to which I have referred, like many other pieces of New Deal hypocritical legislation, will be presented to uninformed Congressmen and to a misinformed public under the guise that its objective is to destroy the lobbies of the power trusts.

Its main objective is to protect the sham battle of the Republican and Democratic parties and to intimidate every private citizen from meeting with his fellow citizens to remove the cause which has bred this depression. If you contribute one dollar to an organization, to a person, to an individual for the purpose of defraying expenses entailed in organizing against the exploiters of human misery, this legislation proposes that your name and address must be registered with the clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington and be left open to public scrutiny so that the bankers, the industrialists and the slave drivers of America can learn of your identity and drive you from pillar to post with the whip of unemployment.

But this communistic, dictatorial legislation which is about to be placed upon the statute books of a democratic country says in Section 6 that the provisions of this act while applying to any individual, partnership or committee, *does not apply to the political committees as defined by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.*

It will not attack their slush funds. It will not unveil the names of monopolistic corporations, of power and light companies who retain as attorneys, at fabulous fees, certain members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate living hundreds of miles away from the base of operations. Henceforth, in this country, supposedly endowed with freedom, no individual, or person or group of persons may raise their voices for the enactment or defeat of any legislation or appropriation by the Congress of the United States or for the repeal or non-repeal of any existing laws in the United States, including the Federal Reserve Bank Act, including the financial legislation which creates tax-exempt bonds, including any act for the furtherance of human rights and their preservation unless that individual or persons or group of persons' names are spread before the investigators of those who control wealth and impose their unjust financial system upon us.

Henceforth, to quote this bill, which Joseph Stalin in his maddest moments could never conceive, you, the individual citizens, who congregate in some little hall for which you pay rent, must not attempt "to influence directly or indirectly" the passage or defeat of any legislation or appropriation by the Congress of the United States. You are permitted to work and slave for less than a living wage. You are permitted to pay taxes for boon-

Sham Taxation and Gag Legislation—Continued

doggling and for the maintenance of socialistic legislation. But you are not permitted, as a group, to incur one dollar's expense in letting your Congressmen, your servants, if you please, know what you want.

Perhaps next week or the following week those Congressmen who will cast their votes to obstruct peaceful assembly and petition are afraid that their own records will be spread before their constituents in the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE where, [on April 3rd], this bill, which I am at present discussing, will be exposed in its entirety. Moreover, lifting their cowardly stiletto against the National Union the proponents of this Smith Bill would assassinate it because Section 6, paragraph (c), forbids a peaceful group of citizens to influence directly or indirectly the election or defeat of any candidate for elective federal office unless the said group will institute a complex system of bookkeeping, of filing and of accounting which would render impossible their constitutional assemblage.

Thus, my friends, the cossacks of Congress are riding pell-mell down Pennsylvania Avenue to protect the commissars of American communism. Some months ago these same Russianized Americans originated a gag rule in Congress to prevent honest legislation from having its day upon the floor of the House of Representatives. That was not enough. Like the secret police of Stalin's "OGPU," they are now endeavoring to pass legislation which is putting the gag rule upon every group of individuals from California to Maine.

On March 6, 1936, this bill was read before the House of Representatives and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On March 19, 1936, the same Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives returned the bill with the recommendation that Congress will pass it.

My friends and fellow members of the National Union, our enemies, knowing full well that they cannot fight us by fair means, are now resorting to the foul. In their hour of desperation they have resorted to their ukases lest an aroused and informed people shall whip them from the halls of Congress and drive from the shores of America the money changers whose servants they are.

Section 8 of this Stalinistic legislation informs us that any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions of the act shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Personally, I would be glad to spend not only one year in prison but the remainder of my life behind bars rather than sacrifice my American liberties and my democratic principles to a group of hypocritical communists and modern capitalistic servants who would stoop to the depths of hell rather than let a free people freely elect their own representatives. Let them pass their Smith Bill, if they care to. The National Union will carry on even though it be necessary to revive the spirit of 1776 and sell our lives first rather than sacrifice our liberties.

Let them continue neglecting to pass legislation for the people. They are welcome to propose and pass legislation against the people in this short-lived Seventy-Fourth Congress. Our day in court will come as it came for Washington, as it came for every other patriot in whose veins there courses the red blood of liberty.

By this time, my friends, you are well advised of the fact that changing political parties cannot alter economic conditions in the United States. Both of the old political parties and a majority of the old politicians belonging to both political parties, either willingly or unwillingly, have become the servants of your oppressors and exploiters.

Last Sunday did not I point out to you how the Democrats in one year were opposed to the international bankers and in the following election year proved to be their friends? The same betrayal is absolutely true of the Republican party which, perhaps, somewhat more honest in its public statements and pledges, has invariably held up the unseen hand which whirls the whip of greed upon the backs of a voiceless and impotent population.

You who know history—will you ever for get the foresworn pledges of the Democrats in the year 1912? In words that were as clear as the gospel, the 1912 Democrats, to all practical purposes, swore an oath to the American people that they would oppose the establishment of a privately owned central bank, dowered with the right to coin and regulate our sovereign money. In 1913, while that oath was still re-echoing across the continent of America, the Democrats betrayed their followers and established the Federal Reserve Banking System.

The mere changing of political parties, therefore, is nothing more than the transferring of allegiance from Beelzebub to Belial, both of which demons are dominated by Satan, the father of lies.

With such knowledge, has not the time passed for whining, for complaining, for apathy, for indifference, for down-right negligence and selfishness? Has not the testing time arrived for our democracy?

In your hands, members of the National Union, you have the power, beginning with Sunday, April 5th, which, in the calendar of the Church, is known as Palm Sunday—in your hands you have the power to make your triumphant entry into the new Jerusalem where you will be greeted by the women, the children, the thousands of unemployed and hungry fellow citizens who will welcome you with their hosannas. Unless you act quickly and forcefully, you and your fellow citizens will be scourged by the same high priests of finance; your thirst for comfort will be assuaged by the vinegar of want; your garments will be diced for; your hearts will be opened by the spear of exploitation as you hang crucified between the two thieves, the Democratic and Republican parties.

Perhaps history will repeat itself as the brothers of Jesus Christ, remembering what the Master said, will be persecuted. "They have persecuted Me and they will persecute you also." Perhaps history will doubly repeat itself, for I foresee the day when the American people will rise from their tomb on some Easter mörn not too far distant. Perhaps you must suffer a little to gain much. Perhaps you must bear the scourges in the halls of these modern Pontius Pilates—yes, you must suffer the nails of calumny to enter your hands and the thorns of worry to pierce your brow before you can hope for your Easter morn with its resurrection from the death of modern capitalism and the stinking grave of crimson communism.

Therefore, be practical—not dreamers. Be soldiers—not apathetic idlers.

If there be opposition from the Annases and Caiaphases, the high priests of modern finance, or from those traitorous Pontius Pilates who, to preserve their fictional dignity, will wash their hands of social justice, fear not, for they shall both perish as did their prototypes.

Therefore, carry on even in the face of trials.

You are the National Union. I appeal to you to select delegates from your group who will attend the congressional district assembly and who, in turn, will have a voice in endorsing a candidate for Congress who is pledged to support our principles as he prefers the welfare of the American people to the crass partisanship demanded by the Republican or Democrat overlords.

Local unit presidents, fail not your people during these next ten days! Inform every member of your unit either by postcard or by letter of the importance of this meeting which is preparatory for Sunday, April 5th.

Big Salaries in Industry in Contrast With U. S. Jobs

Washington, D. C. — With 12½ million jobless, and wages of those employed being trimmed, the salary list of executives in industry stands out with startling contrast. If the figures made public by the House Ways and Means Committee of Congress represent "depression slashes," the earnings in executive positions are still more startling. The figures also represent a sharp contrast with poorly paid executives in government service.

Top salary reported went to Thos. J. Watson of New York, head of International Business Machines Corporation, amounting to $364,432 — averaging $1,000 a day.

In the Automobile world, Walter P. Chrysler received $197,568 from the Chrysler Corporation, and Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., $201,693 from General Motors. Wm. A. Fisher, president of Fisher Body Company, $121,488; Lawrence P. Fisher, president of Cadillac Motor Car Company, $125,218; Wm. S. Knudsen, president of Chevrolet Company, $201,895; Wm. O. Briggs, president and chairman of the board of Briggs Mfg. Co. of Detroit, $60,000.

In the film industry the late Will Rogers received $324,314 salary from the Fox Film Corp. and headed the actor list, while Janet Gaynor led the actresses, with a salary of $252,583, also from Fox Films. Fox also paid Lew Ayres $103,439; Richard Arlen, $22,499; Warner Baxter, $184,000; Edwin Burke, writer, $91,750; John Boles, $53,750; Charles Farrell, $55,000; Stepin Fetchit, $18,000; Edmund Lowe, $24,750; Victor McLaglen, $30,000; Spencer Tracey, $82,666; Helen Twelvetrees, $46,311; while Jesse Lasky, producer, received $156,000.

Movies Pay Well

Columbia Pictures paid its general manager, S. J. Briskin, $139,750, while the president, Harry Cohn, was paid $182,000; Director Donald Cook, $156,000; Jack Holt, $48,408; Lee Tracey, $39,583; Nancy Carroll $49,583; Claudette Colbert, $36,666, and Grace Moore of opera and radio fame, $35,000.

Twentieth Century Pictures paid Darryl F. Zanuck, vice-president, $104,458; Frederic March, $157,458; Wallace Beery, $100,000; Ronald Coleman, $108,000; Maurice Chevalier, $150,000; Clark Gable, $94,666; George Arliss, $125,000; Charles Laughton, $65,000; Adolph Menjou, $27,000; Edward Arnold, $23,000; Jack Oakie, $24,000; Loretta Young, $36,952, and Constance Bennett, $40,077.

Colby M. Chester, president of General Foods Corporation, received $84,380; the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company paid O. C. Adams, vice-president, $100,000, and paid other officials as follows: C. A. Brooks, $100,025; Wm. Byrnes, $100,060; J. A. Hartford, $125,000; G. L. Hartford, $125,000, and R. V. Smith, $100,000.

Read Like Dividends!

F. A. Courtway, president of Lever Brothers, the soap manufacturers at Cambridge, Mass., received $298,049, while T. M. Girdler, president and chairman of the board of the Republic Steel Corporation, received $129,372.

Remington Rand paid James H. Rand, Jr., $94,120. The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company of New York paid John A. Brown, chairman of the executive committee, $102,935, its chairman of the board, Herbert L. Pratt, $90,000, and its president, Chas. E. Arnott, $77,350. The Atlantic Refining Company of Philadelphia paid its chairman of the board, John W. Van Dyke, $100,000.

Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of New York, received $125,957, while the chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank receives $100,000 annually.

U. S. Pay in Contrast

Contrast these princely salaries paid in filmland and private industry with those paid to the government executives. The salary of a cabinet member is $15,000 a year. This grows even smaller when it is considered that the position itself calls for a standard of living, including entertaining, which none can evade.

The federal government pays messenger boys, clerks and stenographic help from $1,000 to $18,000 a year, which represents a higher average than that paid in the commercial world.

Harry Hopkins, who has had the administration of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the WPA, was charged with spending nearly $2-billion and had the destiny of some 20,000,000 Americans in his hands, received only $10,000 salary.

Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, receives $10,000, although he was responsible for lending nearly $5½-billion to the insurance companies, banks and railroads during the depression. When this is compared with the salaries of big banks, Mr. Jones would seem to be ranked with the assistant to the assistant cashier.

Of course, it is often argued that the positions are underpaid for the very reason that only those who have attained financial independence will accept the appointment, for the honor involved and can, therefore, devote their entire energies and talents and time to the federal service.

PRESS REVIEWS

Literary Digest

"Not content with speaking over the air to an estimated 10,000,000 listeners every Sunday, Father Charles E. Coughlin, of Royal Oak, Michigan, has begun publication of a weekly newspaper. . . . The first issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, a 16-page tabloid, barren of all advertising, looks more like a church weekly than a newspaper which, at birth, 'will go into the homes of more than 500,000 persons.'"

SOCIAL JUSTICE, which aspires with [we hope] becoming modesty to be a useful servant of the National Union and an earnest young crusader for the principles of Social Justice, is quite naturally flattered by recognition from such an eminent publicity medium as the Literary Digest. We are, believe us, deeply grateful, yet that soft impeachment about looking like a church weekly is surely a not unmixed compliment. If the staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE were commanded to produce a church weekly and came no nearer to it than the contents and make-up of these editions, we all would deserve to be looking for other positions; perhaps, with some magazine of "selective opinion" like Literary Digest. That is, provided we could ever bring ourselves to comply with that "trick-spelling dictionary!"

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Government Help to the Strongest

In a syllabus on "Methods of Achieving Economic Justice," put out by an All Friends Conference, H. L. McCracken is quoted thus:

"Is not much of our present economic and social difficulty due to a prevalent tendency on the part of government to throw its weight in the balance in behalf of the stronger party? . . . In most cases where martial law has been declared in industrial disputes, have not the soldiers usually been used to strengthen the arm of the strong? What about the coal and iron police of West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania? Are they not invariably used to protect the employers' interests, right or wrong? Witness the recent case of the share-croppers in Arkansas and the fruit pickers in California."

If the government were to use the power of its influence to protect the interests of the working man and the farmer, against those of the employer and the financial backer, who would contribute toward campaign expenses and where would the money come from for the administration's pet projects? It is very bad business indeed to antagonize the holder of the purse-strings. SOCIAL JUSTICE again calls attention to the 16th principle of the National Union: *"The chief concern of government shall be for the poor, because the rich have ample means to care for themselves."*

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Red Education Made to Order

"What is needed to forestall the enemies of the Soviet people is to build a great ring of friendship around the Soviet Union, strong enough to promote better understanding between the peoples of the United States and the U. S. S. R. and formidable enough to stand as a stern warning to all slanderers and aggressors."

This editorial in Soviet Russia Today is supported by insinuating of communist propaganda in our children's camps, schools and universities.

In the official publication of the Communists, the "Imprekor," we read: *"It is upon the education of children that the future of Communism depends."* To this end our children are told of "The Palace of Children" in Kharkov, Russia, with its rooms for building airplanes, sound-proof rooms for the study of music, facilities for the study of electricity, a great library and a theatre.

They are not told of the thousands of children who died of starvation or exposure while the Soviet regime was being established; that Russian children are brought up by the state, not by their parents; or that from infancy they are taught only to work, and have no time for play.

These children of Soviet Russia have never known any other existence. Even their mothers work in factories and on farms, only taking a few weeks off for their children to be born. There is no family life in Russia, no loving arms for the Communist child to run to for comfort and protection—only the cold and critical organization of the state.

Father Coughlin Wins

Final results in a straw vote conducted by The Irish American, on the issues of social justice, were announced in a recent edition. On the question: "Do You Agree With the Principles Advocated by Father Coughlin in His Sunday Radio Discourses?" 98 voted "no" and 321 "yes."

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New York Times Magazine

"It was Machiavelli who pronounced the dictum that armed prophets conquer while the unarmed perish. The weapons with which the modern prophet keeps his throne are propaganda and the persuasive power of force, and propaganda is the greater of the two. The dictator of today no longer sits on bayonets alone but cushions his seat with the genuine and contagious enthusiasm and loyalty of such large masses as drag along, in decisive moments, the even larger mass of the discontented and indifferent, until visible opposition becomes negligible. Force is indispensable in crushing avowed opponents and discouraging secret antagonists, but it is propaganda which mobilizes the millions who shout themselves hoarse for 'the leader' and finally go to the polls to cast valid 'yes' ballots when it would be just as easy to vote 'no.'"

America, for the past fifteen years, has been propagandized to the hilt by the Communists, by the international bankers, and of late years by the various European dictatorships. Newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets and even movies are used to spread the subversive sophistry and radio is even more effective. All look with envious eyes upon the plums other nations have pulled from America's pie and are preparing to get their share.

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Prophets Always Annoy the Rulers

Under the title "Economics in the World's Best Seller," in Commerce Magazine, Arthur C. Zepp quotes the following reproductions in Bible history of our present-day economic evils:

"Isaiah said of the rulers who winked at national pillage and grabbed a lion's share of the loot, 'Yea, they are greedy dogs which can never have enough, and they are shepherds that cannot understand; they all look to their own way, everyone for his gain.'" Protesting against the burden of excessive taxation, the same prophet exclaimed "Judgment is turned away backward; Justice standeth afar off; Truth is fallen in the streets; Equity cannot enter."

Mr. Zepp cites the shepherd-prophet, Amos, as he pressed into the king's court and startled the king and his guilty counselors with his piercing cry for economic justice. "He accused these rulers of having cornered the market, boosted prices, cried scarcity amidst abundance; their own tables groaned with 'the lambs out of the flock, and the calves out of the stall' and the best of everything. 'They hate him that rebuketh in the gate [the seat of authority] and they abhor him that speaketh uprightly.'"

If there had been radios in that day, no doubt Amos would have been put off the air. He was, in fact, ejected from the king's court and from the land, and ordered to "prophesy not again at the king's chapel, and the king's court."

And so history repeats itself. Whenever a modern prophet appears in our midst, exposing the legalized larceny of the money kings, their exploitation of the poor, and the existence of want in the midst of plenty, true to precedent, all their wealth and power is used to close his mouth and keep the truth from the people. His words are discredited by the servants of the money changers and he is threatened with bodily harm.

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Christian Science Monitor

"Slowly the American people are perceiving that prosperity can't come out of scarcity, that to enjoy wealth they must produce it. Government may have helped to break the vicious circle of deflation, it may have helped to re-establish a trading balance between industry and agriculture. But no restriction on production, no bonus or old-age pension, no sleight-of-hand taxes, no increase in the amount of money, will increase the actual wealth of the nation. That must be produced."

The problem is not to increase the wealth of the nation. Our country is generally conceded to be the wealthiest on the face of the earth. Our natural resources are abundant and those who have exploited this intrinsic wealth of the country have grown fabulously rich. The trouble is that this money and power is concentrated in the hands of a few greedy financiers, to the cost of the common people who are the backbone of the nation. It is the wealth of the ordinary run-of-the-mill American that needs to be increased and this may only be accomplished by an increase in the amount of money in circulation.

One of the most prominent manufacturers in the world has kept his factory running until all available storage space has been filled with his product, the price has been kept low and his employees have been paid a living wage. But he is now faced with the fact that sales are at a standstill, and the market is saturated. His own employees naturally cannot absorb the full output of his factory.

Mere production of wealth is not the solution. "Want in the midst of plenty" still prevails and will continue until there is a sufficient circulation of currency to enable the workingman and the farmer to get their share of a wealth distributing medium and so restore the nation's purchasing power.

An Eastern Editor Comments on National Union Program

"Don't be deceived by any seeming similarity of the National Union for Social Justice and the American Liberty League," writes Thomas Mc-Williams, Sr., in the Kings Park and Hunting Messenger, of Smithtown Branch, N. H. "They have," he adds, "no relationship and belong to an entirely different family.

"To put it plainly, we have on one hand, the friends of the poor, and on the other the friends of the rich—just that, and nothing else. I will leave it to the judgment of my good readers to render a verdict, and I don't think that the services of the Supreme Court will be necessary to render a satisfactory decision.

"Whether you are a Republican or a Democrat cuts no ice in this argument. The National Union for Social Justice has a leaning to no particular political faith, so long as you are out for a square deal for the great majority of our citizens, and you, my dear readers, belong to that majority—a majority, that has it in their power, and always did have it in their power, to use the ballot to choose the people who they wished to represent them in office, but have failed to do so. Well, it is seldom too late to mend so here she goes.

"The National Union for Social Justice is sponsored by the Rev. Father Coughlin, of Detroit, Michigan, generally known as the "radio Priest." It has for its aim, pure and simple, the betterment of the working man's condition. He believes the Capitalists and Rugged Industrialists have got a strangle hold on the wage earners and he wants to break that strangle hold. Almost all the country's resources and wealth, and the means of making an honest living are now tied up by the "monied interests" and therefore the poor people are deprived of the means of making an honest living, which, in a rich country like this is almost unthinkable. Such conditions are sure to breed universal discontent, and bring the working man down to the level of beggars, by means of doles, relief projects, etc. In this way, a country of liberty loving people, such as ours, can be gradually made susceptible to the influences of all kinds of foreign ideas, such as communism, revolution, etc., and there will never be a "Liberty League" created that will prevent this—the only thing that I know of at the present time, that will bring about "prosperity for all" is to back up the National Union for Social Justice and let them select and elect the right people, at the next election, and throw out the grafters."

Agriculture's Regimentation Moves On

Reducing Crop Lands Under New AAA, Followed by Extension of Grazing Act

Washington, D. C.—As outlined last week in the article entitled "Grass and Hay," we envisioned the American farmer using what was before him to use. That means that cotton land, wheat or corn land removed from cultivation and planted to grasses would feed fat the cattle already available and drive the vast sections of the South and Central West straight into dairy farming as well as grazing.

In turn that would mean that there would have to be a demand for a new livestock policy parallel to that of crop curtailment.

It was predicted that the first opportunity would be grasped to amend the Taylor Grazing Act so that vast areas of western lands might be closed to the ranger and that under a program of licensing, these lands would be so administered as to control the production of livestock.

Extend Grazing Control

On March 16, while the Agricultural Department was preparing a program for the administration of the new Triple A, a bill amending the Taylor Grazing Act (HR10094) was passed by the House of Representatives. This act is entitled: "*An act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration; to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development; to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range; and for other purposes.*"

The Taylor Grazing Act was approved June 28, 1934. It passed the House of Representatives in such form as to make every acre of the public domain subject to its provisions and was amended by the Senate to limit its application to 80 million acres of vacant, unappropriated and unreserved lands of the public domain. The present amendment extends the provisions of the Grazing Act to 143 million acres. It is of vital interest for every family in America to watch this program of agricultural regimentation.

The original Triple A inaugurated a plan of crop reduction. This plan was kicked out by the Supreme Court of the United States. The new plan differs from the old in making co-operation voluntary, in place of the old contract system. It also differs from the old AAA in predicating its provisions on the theory that soil is a natural resource and that Congress is merely protecting that resource rather than limiting the production of agricultural products.

Same Old Program

It is, therefore, hoped that by eliminating the contract and by placing crop curtailment on a theory of soil conservation, the administration can "get by" the Supreme Court with a subject matter just as unconstitutional as it was a year ago.

In the conservation program we simply adopt a national policy of removing soil-depleting crops and planting soil-improving crops. For those who co-operate in this national policy the government gives a bonus dependent upon the value of the soil-depleting crop withdrawn from cultivation. This policy is matched by a parallel policy of paying farmers who improve soil already withdrawn from cultivation or improving the soil of hitherto unimproved lands. In these instances the payment of a bonus is based upon a flat reward of a dollar per acre.

Let us take a specific example. Assume that a farmer in 1934 planted 100 acres of land to corn. Under the old Triple "A" he contracted to withdraw 20 acres in 1935. Under the new Triple "A" he files application for a bonus. He asserts that he will withdraw 15 per cent of his 1935 corn acreage. He also will plant the 20 acres withdrawn last year with soil-improving crops. Out of the 100 acres of 1934, 80 acres in 1935 were planted to corn. Now, in 1936, he withdraws 15 per cent of these 80 acres of 1935, or 12 more acres, planting only 68 acres in 1936. How does the government reward him? It accepts the reports or certification of the local county producers association that this farmer has withdrawn 12 acres from his 1935 production and that this land produced 25 bushels per acre. If corn averages 40 cents then the farmer is entitled to $120 as his bonus for withdrawing land from cultivated crops.

Rewards for Scarcity

This farmer has also 20 acres of land withdrawn in 1935 which he has planted to soil-improving crops, the legumes outlined in this page of SOCIAL JUSTICE last week. This farmer also has 12 additional acres withdrawn this year from corn and put into the soil-improving grasses. In all he is building 32 acres of better soil while he is depleting 68 acres of corn land. The farmer then receives under the new Triple "A" the $120 for the 12 acres withdrawn from 1935 production and a new bonus of $32 for the soil-improving grasses he has planted on non-cultivated crop land. In all he then receives $152 as a bonus for co-operating with the national policy. The first year's cost of this program is to be $470-million and $500-million per year thereafter.

It is, of course, the intention that on the remaining 68 acres the farmer will receive a higher price for corn per bushel than if he planted his old 1934 crop of 100 acres.

There is justification certainly in this hope. Particularly is this true when we are informed that four million farmers out of the 6,800,000 farmers of the nation will co-operate. That means that the vast majority of all farmers eligible under the new Triple A will volunteer to come under its provisions.

In turn, that means that crops are being reduced and that the road of scarcity is being taken to the new prosperity.

Increases Stock Growing

But, as we have pointed out, crop curtailment brings in its wake the inevitable invitation to an extension of the livestock industry. If farmers grow grasses instead of cultivated crops they will use these grasses for fattening livestock or for dairy farming. Hence the amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act! It is imperative, once the government sets forth upon a career of planned economy dislocating the economic position of cultivated crops, that it must follow through a planned economy of livestock, of the dairy industry and finally every form which agriculture takes.

The amendment just passed by the House of Representatives reads in part as follows: "*That in order to promote the highest use of the public lands . . . the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, by order to establish grazing districts or additions thereto and/or to modify the boundaries thereof, not exceeding in the aggregate an area of 143,000,000 acres of vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands from any part of the United States . . . which, in his opinion, are chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops.*"

Two things are extremely important. One is that all the valuable grazing lands of the United States are included in the act. The second is that Congress, by permissive legislation, is giving the Secretary of the Interior, on executive order, power to establish and control grazing districts.

Vast Power Over Land

When any public officer, under our form of government, has jurisdiction over 143-million acres of land and, under law, may establish grazing districts or reduce them in his discretion, a new day has come to America.

But the bill goes further—"*before grazing districts are created in any state . . . a hearing shall be held in the state . . . at such location convenient for the attendance of state officials, and the settlers, residents, and livestock owners of the vicinity, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. No such district shall be established until the expiration of 90 days after such notice shall have been given nor until 20 days after such hearing shall be held: Provided, however, That the publication of such notice shall have the effect of withdrawing all public lands within the exterior boundary of such proposed grazing districts from all forms of entry or settlement.*"

Now if this means anything it means that here in the land of the free and the home of the brave, every acre out of 143 million acres of vacant, unappropriated and unreserved lands of the public domain is subject to the discretion of one man, who by publishing a notice can exclude these lands from all forms of entry or settlement. He can also exclude them from grazing, if he so desires, and the power to do so is given him by the Congress of the United States.

Provision for actual reduction of cultivated crops is contained in the new Triple "A." Provision for the ultimate reduction of western livestock is contained in the permissive authority given the Secretary of the Interior. Thus is complete regimentation step by step attained.

Col. Knox's Talk Raises Challenge to Farm Reader

There was a challenge to thought, and some encouragement for farmers, in a speech which Col. Frank E. Knox delivered before the Economic club in New York recently.

Col. Knox, incidentally, is running for president among the numerous Republican aspirants; and his campaign program is chiefly one of attack on the administration. As someone very well said in last week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, his aptest slogan might be a reversal of his own name: "'e Knocks Frank!"

The editorial rough-rider began his discussion of the farm question by recognizing that all other nations of the world have "turned toward nationalism, in a feverish effort to become self-sufficient."

This should help friends of social justice, as well as the colonel's auditors, to understand that it is long past time for this nation to get a little nationalistic on its own account.

"The Knox Program"

Col. Knox divides the farm question into three parts. We quote:

"1. The problem of more intelligent and economically efficient production.

"2. The problem of finding the largest possible domestic market for our agricultural products.

"3. The problem of finding the largest possible foreign market."

Analyzing these three from a farmer's viewpoint, we would say that as farmers are the only group in the nation who are paying much more for their machinery than during "war peak" for the same machines, and as they know how to operate those machines, and make them last (not being able to buy any more) they already are laying claim to some efficiency.

As it is impossible to find domestic markets that are hid away in the pocket of foreign producers, point number 2 could not be carried out without the elimination of our foreign competitors.

Such elimination would naturally safeguard our standards of living by stopping imports from countries with lower standards of living than ours.

Cotton, Tobacco Only Export

On point number 3 we would recommend that, so long as we have not produced a surplus of anything in the way of food in the last five years, and, with excessive foreign imports eliminated, have no agricultural surpluses outside of cotton and tobacco, we do not attempt to make surplus rules apply to commodities in which we have no surplus.

We must separate cotton and tobacco from all other agricultural commodities, because of their surplus possibilities, and handle them accordingly. It is for them only that we need a foreign market.

Export trade means nothing to American farmers outside of those who raise cotton and tobacco.

We should be interested in world trade only to the extent of the goods which we can not produce ourselves. We most certainly must abolish that AAA postulate "The more we import, the more we shall export," for it is utterly and entirely false.

Our exports have been cut to the bone, while our imports have literally taken over our home markets. There will be no recovery while this continues.

We can never have these domestic markets for our industrial goods until farm buying power is restored to normal, it being only 58 per cent of normal at this time.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

An Announcement

This page is yours. As the people speak, their voice will have a hearing in this forum. Anonymous communications cannot be considered. All letters must be signed with the name and address of their writers, as evidence of good faith. However, when so requested, the confidence of writers will be respected and their names not printed with their letter.

"London Loves Landon"

To the Editor: I have finished reading entirely the first two issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and want to compliment you most highly on their contents. The second issue is even better than the first and succeeding issues should continue to improve.

I was extremely gratified to read the reproduction of Mr. South Trimble's letter which appeared in the Congressional Record. I was also gratified to read the article in the second issue showing who was back of Governor Landon.

If Governor Landon by any chance should be nominated, you can help defeat him by coining the slogan, "Does London want Landon?" It should only be necessary to publicize the control of the London gold brokers over the world's leading nations, and show how the Wall Street money manipulators, who have been acting under instructions from London, have investigated and approved Gov. Landon's candidacy.

Senator Borah's very able address last Saturday convinced me that he deserves the support of the members of the National Union for Social Justice. If he can be nominated, he is the one man in America who can and will defeat Mr. Roosevelt.

Your radio discourse yesterday (March 22) was especially effective. In case he did not hear it, please send a copy to Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, with a letter stating that this broadcast is being sent to him at my request. Mr. Ickes knows that these devastating floods can be eliminated, and he is in favor of a long range public policy of public works, providing for flood control and power development projects.

Chicago, Ill. —J. E. B.

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Voters Have a Duty

To the Editor: Congressman M. K. Reilly of Wisconsin has the distinction of being the only Congressman from this state who refused to sign the petition to bring the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinance bill to the floor for debate and a vote.

In defense of his opposition to this bill, he says it would "open the flood gates of inflation" and retard recovery; he also calls it class legislation because it would be giving the farmer something for nothing, so he says.

Evidently, Mr. Reilly prefers to support the present system of the government selling bonds to the banks and then spending the bank-created money, which is just as sure a way to cause inflation as for the government to print the money itself. It is the government's credit which makes the bank notes good, thus the government pays the banks interest *for the privilege of using its own credit.*

Has Mr. Reilly forgotten the inflation of 1929, when the private bankers inflated their money by 1500 per cent? With four billions of legal reserve, they inflated their money either as currency or bank credit to sixty billions of dollars.

Has Mr. Reilly read Sec. 9 of the Frazier-Lemke bill which "provides for the retirement of the Federal Reserve Board notes issued against the farm loan bonds to avoid inflation?" The Frazier-Lemke bill is no more inflationary than the private Federal Reserve system.

As for class legislation, it might be called that if you define it in favor of the common people as a whole. It would be a benefit, not only to the farmer, but the working people and small merchant as well.

Instead of relieving the heavy burden of taxation and interest which the farmer has to carry now, this present administration is trying to help him by creating a scarcity, and thereby making it more difficult than ever for the already undernourished in the cities to live.

If those opposed to the Frazier-Lemke bill can produce any good concrete facts against it, why do they prevent its being brought to the floor for debate and a vote?

Wake up, voters, and demand action from your Congressmen. If they refuse to act for the interest of all, give them a vacation next November.

Manitowoc, Wis. —Leo Graessl

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Time for Emancipation

To the Editor: I want to acknowledge receipt of the first copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE, which I assure you has been zestfully read —every line of it—which in turn leads to the conclusion that these printed pages and Father Coughlin's radio addresses are destined to make it very difficult, if not quite impossible, for a vast number of professional politicians to explain satisfactorily to the public just why they prefer the seductive Lilis of Mammon, rather than the buxom humanness of Democracy. It will be a hard task to convince the people that it is not the safest policy at all times to have honest men in the legislative halls and executive mansions.

I feel that SOCIAL JUSTICE has entered a field of usefulness not to be measured by the standards of any other publication. The fact that the editorial department is free from dependence upon advertisers is a most effective stride toward the opportunity of being able to say the necessary things without first having to consult the preferences of those with mercenary motives.

I feel sure that your efforts to rid the United States of the pests of predatory power will not be in vain. The cause you have espoused is just. To my mind, it is quite believable that Father Coughlin has been divinely called to this task. Every minister of the gospel is under quite as much obligation as he to contend for the rights of the common people, but it seems that the Lord has specially qualified Father Coughlin to lead this crusade against the money-changers. My prayer is that those whom he is trying to help will be of one mind and one heart in their thinking and acting when the time comes. The time is ripe for social emancipation. It is just as true that the people will never get that emancipation until they make it mandatory. Now is the time to make effective that mandate.

Gardena, Calif. —Lewis B. Fretz

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Let Politicians Know

To the Editor: Within the next eight months every precinct in America will be canvassed for votes, by the politicians of the different parties, and from now on is the proper time for all members of the National Union for Social Justice to let these canvassers know that we are not pledging our votes to any politicians or candidates for office unless they are ready to pledge themselves to the sixteen principles of the N. U. S. J.

So when these canvassers call to solicit your vote and mine, let us be positive and assert our stand with this great social movement, which is the greatest opportunity ever offered to the common American people.

Too long we have assumed an attitude of "Let the other fellow do it" and the greedy (political, financial and otherwise) have taken advantage of this and have "done" us out of all we had.

Let us not be fooled any longer with false promises. Our time has come for action, so let us do it ourselves, and watch them (the politicians) sit up and take notice.

Chicago, Ill. —J. F. B.

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Want Better Congressmen

To the Editor: Your "Eyes & Ears" column is enlightening and persuasive. "A change in the intellectual and moral caliber of Congressmen" better expresses the convictions of Tom, Dick and Harry as I meet and talk, or listen (mostly), to them.

To most all of us the outstanding issue is the restoration of hope, opportunity and old age security in these United States. We sincerely believe that the absence of these for now these many years is responsible for nearly all of the crime, low conduct and defeatism which now darken the lives of all but a small number of us.

The Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule would settle it tomorrow, could they be made to work upon the sorry wrecks that make up the vast preponderence of our present people.

Reason and arguments do not penetrate the thick stratum of greed and stupid indifference that insulates most of us. As one who is without creed, theology or partisanship, I wish you well in bringing about the ultimate brotherhood of man.

—O. D. Hogue

P. S. I take your reference to "caliber" of representatives as in acceptance of the "minute" bore which their mentality suggests to us?

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Sees International Union

To the Editor: The National Union for Social Justice appears to be the only genuine answer to the present condition, not only in the United States, but all over this weary old world of ours.

The Union, which is now only in its infancy, is confined at present to the land that gave it birth—as defined by Article IV, Section 1, of its Constitution. May this infant grow rapidly to manhood, when it will, through its founder, Father Coughlin, expand until its influence and example is felt in other lands to such an extent that its name will be changed to "International Union."

St. Catherines, Ontario —W. T. B.

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Starts File of Paper

To the Editor: Well, "the thing of beauty and joy forever" has arrived and after carefully scanning its columns I stitched the pages and indexed the articles for future reference.

It's a long time since we had a field marshal capable of engaging the artillery of plunder and pillage at long range and some of this data will be valuable five or ten years hence.

I neighbored for forty years with those mid-western Landon boosters and I am paying taxes on three pieces of property in Kansas, so I know that this "reduction of taxes" propaganda is purely political hog wash. It is time for this White bull moose, who always bets ten on the black and nine on the red—and makes it pay—to give us another "What's the matter with Kansas" edition. All Landon needs is another Mark Hanna and the latter's blocks of five.

In casually turning the pages, the name of South Trimble loomed up as big as the new San Francisco bridge. What memories that name recalled! If I know my history, that Trimble letter will go down as a classic.

Los Angeles, Calif. —W. H. Green

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Let's Deal in Facts

To the Editor: A Word to the Wise:

I have been a listener to Father Coughlin's broadcasts for about seven years and have come to the conclusion that anybody who contradicts Father Coughlin publicly would do well to bring plain facts that he can prove. No lie will be tolerated, for I don't think there is a man in Washington or anywhere that holds the truth above everything else, as does Father Coughlin.

—Joseph Mendel

Bally, Berks County, Penna.

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Praise for Paper

To the Editor: Just received the first issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and stayed up until 12 p. m. reading it. Never read a more interesting newspaper; we should have had such a paper years ago, and such an editor as our Father Coughlin, fearless in his fight for poor humanity, who have been downtrodden by the money changers much too long.

My prayer is that your work and untiring efforts may bring forth honest men with brains to assist you in your noble work.

I note the loss you have sustained by the destruction of the Little Flower church. Please accept my sympathy. May God bless and keep you for the work you have to do.

McCook, Nebraska —I. C. Bachelor

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Hope Is in Laws

To the Editor: We have a condition in this country that must be changed. That condition is want in the midst of plenty, the result of insane efforts on the part of our law makers to feed the hungry and clothe the naked by producing less. Borrowing money into circulation is just as insane as trying to feed and clothe the needy by producing less.

Legislation means much to the people of a nation. It makes slaves or freemen of them. And since nothing is permanent, not even the stars in heaven, laws must change with conditions or conditions with laws. When our lawmakers change the law that now gives the Federal Reserve System the right to issue money, and restore this right to Congress, only then can we look for permanent benefit to result for the masses of our people.

—Orange Harrington

Ellisville, Miss.

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Coughlin Carries On

To the Editor: Wily politicians selfishly reconciled with their slice of remuneration, often ask: "Which are you for, Father Coughlin or Roosevelt?" In rebuttal, let us ask a few questions ourselves.

When did Father Coughlin deviate from the policy of driving the money changers from the temple, and redeeming the rightful status of the forgotten man, as jointly espoused by Coughlin and Roosevelt during the campaign of 1932?

If Mr. Roosevelt had clung to that policy of driving out the money changers, and if Father Coughlin had retired to the shelter of good neighbor platitudes, would you not this moment be calling Father Coughlin a deceiver? When Al Smith and Mr. Sprague stormed the citadel of Washington in 1933 with "baloney bombshells," was it not Father Coughlin who came to the rescue and saved even the alphabetical soup, when he coined the phrase "Roosevelt or ruin?"

These are questions that politicians should be called upon to answer when they try to distort the fact that Father Coughlin consistently stands for the same policy which he so ably expounded in 1932 when he was easily conceded to be the most forceful factor behind the Roosevelt election. I gave all my energy to the Roosevelt election and I am willing today (and assume Father Coughlin is willing) to sustain Mr. Roosevelt, if he will redeem his own 1932 pledges to drive the money changers from the temple.

Pittsburgh, Pa. —William Darey

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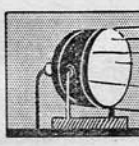
Selfless Leadership

To the Editor: None of the leaders in government, finance or industry in the years 1926-28 were wise enough to read from passing events the inevitable result, and say, "Stop, this course leads to destruction, not only for the masses, but for ourselves." The record for the past twenty years has written criminality, stupidity and failure across the galaxy of great men as leaders. Leadership from the top is dead—condemned on its own record. In the future, if it is to mean anything of worth, leadership must come from the masses. Not until enough of us substitute for personal selfishness a selflessness that seeks the welfare of all, will we end this nightmare of insecurity and confusion. To seek first the welfare of all cannot fail to endow the individual with a plenitude of material things.

Mohawk, N. Y. —James Nolan.



SEARCHLIGHT on the

Bankers Admit "Mystery" . . .

But Series of Conferences Do Nothing to Remove It

TAKING the "mystery" out of banking—the public is told—is the reason for regional conferences being held under auspices of the American Bankers Association. The fourth of the series ended April 4th at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago.

The last annual convention of the American Bankers Association at New Orleans produced an upheaval. The New Deal director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Mr. E. H. Bennett, was defeated in the election for the key job in association by Mr. Orval W. Adams, a Salt Lake City banker who delivered a scathing attack on the New Deal monetary program.

Adams Raps Federal Policy

Adams declared: "It is a matter of common knowledge that because of governmental policies we have been obliged to violate the principles of sound banking and sound economics. . . . We have just begun to realize the extent and the magnitude of the existing governmental control of our banking system, as well as the momentum which this new order has already acquired. It can mean but one thing, namely, a unified system of banking under socialized federal government control.

"It is clear that a drop of 10 points in the market value of federal obligations—and this would be the inevitable sequence of revived business activity—would wipe out approximately 40 per cent of the total invested capital of our national banks."

Mr. Adams realizes that private banking is being bolshevized. Unfortunately, instead of the domestic bankers awakening to the dangers Mr. Adams pointed out, they now allow themselves to be lulled by the soothing peace-making statements of President Robert V. Fleming.

No Fundamentals

It was apparent, in the Chicago series, that great caution was taken not to discuss openly the unsound principles involved in the New Deal. In fact, it was readily admitted that the purpose of the meetings was to conduct a program of public education which would show the necessity for sound banking and monetary policies, without containing specific attacks on the New Deal schemes "which might stir up the animals in Washington."

Who controls the New Deal that makes the local bankers afraid to "stir up the animals in Washington"? Why don't bankers enlighten the public by removing that "mystery"? It is evident that not only the bankers, but even those who are aspirants for the Republican presidential nomination are, in most cases, afraid "to stir up the animals in Washington."

Knox Cited

Publisher Frank Knox, Republican presidential aspirant, often repeats: "Senator Glass made the devastating challenge that no responsible government would have sold to the country securities payable in gold if it knew that the promises, yes, the covenant embodied in these securities, was as dubious as the president of the United States claims it was."

Any one who has followed the enunciations and actions of Glass is well aware that he vigorously opposed the revaluation of gold, although every school boy knows that when all the raw material exporting countries raised the ratio at which their currencies exchanged for the commodity gold, it was necessary that America raise the arbitrary man-made currency price of gold.

While Senator Glass pretended to be opposed to the New Deal Banking Act passed in August of 1935, it is noted that he did nothing to remove the vicious provisions or impede enactment. In spite of a newspaper smoke screen campaign, evidence exists that Glass did *not* vigorously oppose that bill, which actually accomplished what Mr. Adams warned against—"a uniform system of banking under socialized federal government control."

Colonel Knox, although a Republican, upholds the doings of Democrat Glass in his opposition to the necessary revaluation of gold and his co-operation in the passage of the Banking Act of 1935.

Strange Bedfellows

We cannot help noting that Edward Hayes is campaign manager for Colonel Knox. As American Legion Commander Hayes toured the country, giving speeches about Communism, but always deftly avoided discussing the basic causes of Communism. Although opportunities to become enlightened presented themselves, he repeatedly pleaded ignorance on the subject of money.

The ex-commander has now attached himself to the Knox bandwagon which also refuses to discuss the *causes* of Communism. Those who have caused economic chaos through monetary manipulations, and who are determined that the *causes* of chaos shall not be removed, are most vociferous in promoting soothing talk about Communism.

Investigation of certain tie-ins leads the well-informed to believe that if Colonel Knox did discuss the money subject openly in terms intelligible to his audiences, he would not long be a presidential candidate.

The back stage selectors of the candidates would lose little time in removing Colonel Knox and his Commander Hayes from the limelight. Mr. Hayes' present connections throw light on why the American Legion has not officially exposed our present unconstitutional and unscientific money system. The rank and file among the Legion know that for some strange and "mysterious" reason, the officers have not recognized and advocated monetary policies which would restore jobs and happiness to those courageous Americans who sacrificed "to make the world safe for democracy."

Banking Ex-Mystery

At the bankers' regional conference, removing the "mystery" consisted of a voluminous discussion of why banks should not be taxed.

The bankers noted carefully that modern communication systems were important to banking, for the use of modern communication "can make people all over the world think the same thing." This statement indicates that the bankers realize that the public at last has an opportunity to learn the truth about money and banking, and they fear the consequences.

A Mr. J. M. Barker, vice-president and treasurer of Sears, Roebuck & Co., told the bankers: "that economics is at least 85 per cent psychology." That bankers, who were there to "educate" the public, should have to call upon a man from the industrial world to tell them that "economics is 85 per cent psychology," is one joke that deserves a real laugh.

The bankers know that the medium of exchange—the ticket system used in exchanging goods and services—is not mysterious. The so-called "laws of psychology" are nothing but the bankers' effects produced by manipulations of the volume of the medium of exchange.

It is amusing that a conference to remove the "mystery" from money and banking ended with a dinner at which the bankers were told that "economics is at least 85 per cent psychology."

The meeting was a huge success, but the "mystery" for the public still prevails.

The "Little" Banker Speaks . . .

Self-styled "a little banker," former Governor Alfred Emanuel Smith again sought the limelight on St. Patrick's Day. Addressing the 152d annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in New York City, he pronounced ex-cathedra on the cause and cure of our present deplorable economic and social ills.

He exonerated industrialists, politicians, big business men, little business men, bankers and international bankers.

The whitewash completed, he blamed everyone else. Selfishness and greed in the hearts of all, according to ex-Governor Smith, have forced fifteen million into bread lines and caused foreclosures of countless homes, farms and small businesses.

The Teacher's Job

Since the responsibility for conditions does not belong to the bankers, politicians, business men, little bankers or international bankers, the job of curing the depression, stated the Governor, is one for the teachers, ministers, rabbis and priests.

The duty to be imposed on those held responsible is that they change the hearts of the people by teaching truth, honesty, unselfishness and regard for one's fellowmen.

We agree with Governor Smith. There is a grave need for a clear-cut distinction of truth and untruth, morality and immorality, justice and injustice, honesty and dishonesty. Will the Governor show the teachers how they can cause the young people to practice Christian ethics and morals while all about them those young people see leaders practice and condone injustice, dishonesty, untruth and immorality?

Is the Governor so naive that he does not know that teachers dare not fearlessly expose dishonest and immoral practices and unsound principles?

A Tip for the Governor

On past occasions, Governor Smith has indicated that unfortunately he does not understand our present banking system or the nature and function of money. Since he presents himself at practically every important gathering in New York City and elsewhere as a leader, why doesn't he at least make an effort to understand the practices and principles under which international bankers and banker-controlled industries operate?

A little demonstration of enlightenment on Governor Smith's part, and a willingness to expose the present immoral and dishonest practices causing poverty and despair, would inspire teachers and perhaps give them the courage to do what the honest ones desire. The Governor must know that most honest teachers, ministers, rabbis and priests are today afraid to discuss truths. A widely known scientist recently said, "Lying for hire is the primrose path to promotion." Will the Governor begin his recommended teaching of truth by answering for the nation these questions:

1. What small group in each large city has benefited and been enriched by the millions of foreclosures of property?

2. Why do international bankers endeavor to destroy all honest attempts to honestly and fearlessly discuss the nature and operation of our present unconstitutional money system?

3. Why does the banker-controlled press cooperate equally and completely only with the machine candidates of all of the thoroughly corrupted political parties?

4. Who controls the publishing companies and hence the text books to the end that the truth about our money system and historical facts are kept out of all courses from the grammar grades to the doctorate studies in the well subsidized universities?

MONEY CHANGERS

WHAT IS CAPITAL? . . . .

MANY confusionists use the terms "capital" and "capitalist" in a sense that indicates either misunderstanding or deliberate effort to confound readers.

Capital consists of useful things. The object of business and industry is to produce and distribute necessities and luxuries of life. Production and distribution of consumer, or perishable, wealth which directly sustains and empowers human life, is the primary purpose.

To produce in volume and variety the consumer goods needed in modern life, an advanced people use machinery, tools, buildings, transport and communication systems, etc. Such agents of production are called capital or producer goods. In bookkeeping terms they are called "capital assets."

Working Capital

Very few kinds of perishable wealth or consumer goods are adaptable for human use without processing. We do not eat raw wheat, or wear raw cotton or cattle hides. Raw materials are carried through manufacturing processes.

The consumer goods in process, the finished consumer goods ready for sale, together with the money owed to a business and the money in the bank, constitute current capital. These aggregate items, minus the money owed currently by a business, constitute its net working capital. In other words, its working capital consists of finished consumer wealth, all raw materials directly connected with the production and sale of the consumer wealth which the business is turning out, and the cash on hand.

Origin of Capital Goods

Producers use basic raw wealth, such as iron ore, lumber, stone, sand, etc., to construct durable buildings, machines, etc. These agencies of production wear out and become obsolete but they contrast with consumer wealth in their durability.

In the correct sense, such raw materials welded into capital goods are consumed—once used as parts of specific buildings or machines, they cannot be re-consumed in other buildings or machines without the expenditure of work or energy to restore them to a usable condition.

Capital goods are of no value to their owners, or to society as a whole, unless they are being used to produce and distribute the consumer wealth needed for human life. A shoe factory not turning out new shoes, or a railroad carrying no freight or passengers, is of no use to anyone.

The owners of the agents of production are rightfully entitled to a just share of the flow of new consumer wealth produced through the use of those agencies. We all know that the use of machinery enables workers to turn out more pairs of shoes, suits of clothes, food stuffs, etc.

Since capital goods facilitate production, their owners are entitled to a just share in the proceeds obtained from the sale of the new shoes, suits, food stuffs, etc.

The fact that all producers do not use all of their titles to consume (money) to buy articles for direct personal consumption enables modern society to increase and replace the agents of production required to meet increasing needs for consumer wealth.

Investment

Some save a part of their titles to consume (money) and either individually, or by putting their fund into a general pool (corporation), purchase capital goods. Those who obtain money from investment, do not hoard it; they exchange that money for raw material and labor necessary in building machinery, tools, etc.

We say "so-and-so furnished the capital." We mean furnished the money which was exchanged for the wherewithal to construct the useful things (capital).

Once money has been exchanged for specific instruments of production, the owners (investors) can get money back only by selling (exchanging) the agents of production for money; or using them to produce saleable consumer wealth. When such consumer wealth is exchanged for money, it is possible to pay investors their share in money.

We all know that investors want income, to be able to purchase regularly the things needed in living. It would be wasteful to purchase enough food and clothing to last a long time, for both deteriorate and rot. Therefore, an investor does not buy a large supply of consumer wealth. He buys a part ownership in the agencies of production. He does so because he wants to have a title to a part of the new consumer wealth turned out regularly through the use of those instruments of production.

Society's Capital

The capital in a nation consists of its usable producer goods and its consumer goods in process—being converted into forms ready for direct human consumption—the leather being made into shoes, cotton into cloth, grain into food-stuffs are the consumer goods in process. The volume of finished consumer goods ready for sale and consumption is usually relatively small. Society needs a continuous new supply of consumer goods ready for sale or exchange.

When ownership of the agents of production is acquired honestly, it is just that society pay owners regularly a share of the new wealth produced through the use of those agents of production. A nation actually owes a part of the new wealth to such owners.

The fact that only a very few people own the instruments of production now causes poverty. The instruments of production and raw materials exist to produce sufficient consumer wealth to comfortably sustain all willing to work. But the titles to consume the new wealth are going to a very few individuals, because the ownership of capital goods has been concentrated in the hands of a few.

Even a glutton or a bon vivant can consume only a very limited amount of food and clothing. When his personal needs are satisfied, he has no use for immediate supplies of new consumer wealth. He therefore wants to exchange his income for an increased ownership of the instruments of production.

His own interests and those of the entire nation are destroyed when ownership becomes so concentrated that titles to consume (money) goes only to a few and the masses cannot buy the new consumer wealth which the agents of production exist to turn out.

Private Property

Only the naive believe that society could voluntarily and peacefully provide new capital goods if all incentives to save were removed. The prerequisite of increased capital goods are savings on the part of individuals. They must save a part of their titles to consume (money) to buy raw material and hire workmen to build additional capital goods. If individuals could derive no personal benefit there would be no savings.

If all capital goods were owned by the state, as the Communists advocate, the state would have to force individuals to give up a part of their titles to consume (money). If it did not, there would be no new capital goods. No matter who owned the capital goods, they would have to be increased and replaced. Could the state build new capital goods out of any smaller part of the annual production of new raw materials, than could private business? Only the misinformed or the secret backers of Communism who seek to become the "State" say so. They know better, but they speak to deceive the misinformed.

If individuals were relieved of all personal responsibility and incentive to acquire ownership of capital goods, to increase income and provide for old age, what industrious and intelligent person would work? His lazy, shiftless neighbor would obtain the same share of consumer wealth produced and have exactly the same provision for old age!

Unless the state forced individuals, as it does in Russia, to give up a part of their personal titles to consume, capital goods production would stop. It could be carried on again only through military discipline, coercion, violence and intimidation.

For Wider Ownership

Not state ownership, but widespread private ownership, of capital goods is the Christian concept of justice. In a Christian society, producers should be able to earn sufficient money incomes to buy the necessities of life and save a part of their incomes to purchase ownership in the instruments of production. Ownership, if consistently increased during a reasonable working period, would permit timely retirement from work and provide genuine economic security, for those owners of the instruments of production would receive regularly a part of the proceeds derived from the sale of the new consumer wealth made possible by use of their capital goods.

Widespread poverty exists, not because the institution of private property is wrong, but because a faulty money system has enabled a privileged few to concentrate ownership of property in their own hands. To entrench their ill-gotten ownership, they now advocate state ownership, but they do not tell the people that they would be the "State." As the "State," they would deprive all others of their rights to own private property.

Capitalists

Thus, we have seen the capital in a nation is the wealth in use in supplying human needs. A capitalist is one who owns instruments of production necessary in processing and distributing consumer wealth.

Some think a capitalist is one who has a large amount of money. In most cases that is not true. He has given up (exchanged) money to acquire instruments of production.

If he obtained money through illicit privileges, at the expense of the rest of society, and thus increased his ownership of capital goods, society should remove those illicit privileges. But it should not challenge the right to own, use and control honestly acquired private property.

Most going businesses, as well as individuals, do not have a large amount of money. They generally have only enough to exchange for short-term needs. A manufacturing concern is constantly selling its new consumer wealth for money and then immediately using that money to buy raw materials and hire workmen to produce a new supply of consumer wealth.

An individual does likewise. He gives up wealth or services and accepts money; then exchanges the money for the kinds and amounts of wealth he needs. When one holds money, he is *abstaining* from the ownership and use of wealth. While holding money, he is satisfied to be *owed* wealth by the people of the nation in which that money is legal tender. Money is a demand claim (a title to consume) for wealth. Money is exchangeable for wealth. Honestly issued and used, its purpose is to transfer titles and ownership to wealth.

Our failure to understand nature and functions of capital and distinguish them clearly from the nature and functions of money, is at the base of our problem of enforced idleness and poverty co-existent with abundant raw materials, efficient capital goods and willing workers.

Money is a man-made medium for exchanging wealth. Those who speculate in our ignorance and who illicitly and secretly control that necessary medium of exchange, thoroughly understand the nature and functions of money. We who are the victims of their machinations must arouse ourselves to understand how money has been perverted from its proper use and used to enrich the privileged few and deny all others the very right to live.

We must learn what money is, where it comes from, and where it goes.

Father Coughlin's WEEKLY LETTER

Monday and Tuesday of Holy Week

WHEN the Sabbath sun had set, Christ retired to Bethania, there to spend the night in rest and in prayer. Early Monday morning He again set out with His Apostles to visit Jerusalem. As yet He had eaten nothing. Coming to a fig tree whose leaves were green, Christ perceived that it bore no fruit.

Momentarily He paused to remark: "May no man hereafter eat fruit of thee any more forever."

Such a malediction against the fig tree would be hard to explain unless we understood it in its symbolic sense. It is this: Many cities and nations resemble the barren fig tree. They are glorious in their material achievements. Magnificent buildings, external pomp and proud wealth. What profit all this if, like Jerusalem of old, these cities reject the word of God and bear no lasting fruit.

As he enters the city this second time His heart must have been sorely crushed as He beheld the depths to which the people had fallen. There was poverty in the midst of plenty. There were evidences of a selfish, a negligent, a debased priesthood. Merchants sold beasts and birds, intended for sacrifice, in the very court of the temple. Bankers and money changers are clustered around their little tables counting coins instead of counting prayers. Traffickers exacting usurious rates from pilgrims in need of their services. Monday of Holy Week!

Once again, therefore, by an impressive act of authority, Jesus asserts Himself as the militant Messias. With holy indignation He began to drive out buyers and sellers, animals and people from the house of God which they were defaming. Who dare stand in His way? He overturns the tables of the money changers and spills their filthy gold and silver upon the pavements. No cringing Christ is He!

What cared He for the piercing eyes of Annas and Caiaphas and the high priests who protest against His actions! All flee like skulking cowards before the scourge which He flayed in their faces. The walls of the Temple shall not house lily-livered scoundrels who bow in reverence before the god of gold.

"Is it not written: 'My house shall be called the house of prayer to all nations? But you have made it a den of thieves.'"

What a dramatic moment! A house destined for public worship, for the preaching of God's justice, for the altar of God's sacrifice, perverted to the worship of gold and commercialism and to the philosophy of greed. A cowardly priesthood defending the gold traffic, the impounding of usury while their people starved and sorrowed.

Outside the Temple gates the money changers began to gather in groups to plot against Christ's life. They will first destroy His influence by maligning Him. They will resurrect their idol of injustice and of gold even at the cost of His life.

Monday of Holy Week, when Christ signed His death warrant by entering into combat with the powers of evil, of compromise and of cowardice!

* * *

As Christ left the Temple He beheld the cripples, the unfortunates who begged alms at the gates. These He cured. Then some little children gathered about their Hero and raised their little voices to re-echo "Hosanna to the Son of David!" through the porticos of the Temple.

A spokesman for the Pharisees approached Him and said "Hearest Thou what these say?"

His question inferred: "Do you not notice that these children speak of you as though you were the Divine Messias; and will you tolerate such a blasphemy? Are you not going to silence these children, who know not what they say?" Christ replied: "Yea"; but He asked the Pharisees: "Have you never read: Out of the mouth of infants and of sucklings Thou hast perfected praise?"

Both the question of the Pharisee and the answer of Christ indicate the conflict of the ages that is about to come. If Christ will escape the violence of the Pharisees, He must forbid the children of the world to regard Him as their God, their Defender. He must not interfere in the game of the money changers!

On the following day Jesus will enter into the eight vehement apostrophies in which he pronounces maledictions upon the exploiters, the cowardly leaders who hear the law of God and live it not.

"Woe to you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; because you shut the Kingdom of Heaven against men, for you yourselves do not enter in; and those that are going in, you suffer not to enter."

This amounts to saying: "You, the high priests, are leading to hell those for whom, by your high office, it was your duty to open the gates of heaven; those whom you have sworn to defend."

The second anathema shows us the scribes and Pharisees engaged in the most shameful financial slavery. "Woe to you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; because you devour the houses of widows, praying long prayers. For this you, shall receive the greater judgment."

Widows and orphans, the defenseless ones of human nature! To rob them was considered a right of the protected laws of greed—greed directly protected by law; indirectly by religion which too often had become involved—to rob them under the pretext of promising them prosperity and long prayers for which they were made to pay dearly. Oh, to what depths had fallen the interpretation of the laws of Moses—laws which had been perverted by the prostituted silence of the high priests.

The third malediction condemns the Pharisees because of their ill-advised propaganda: "Woe to you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, because you go round about the sea and the land to make one convert, and when he is made you make him the child of hell two-fold more than yourselves."

This description is full of irony. The apparent conversions which the Pharisees succeeded in making in the pagan world resulted in stirring up bigotry, class ascendency, outworn and silly superiority—anything to perpetuate their system of class ascendency and to add to their ranks a material religion.

The fourth anathema denounces the false theory of Jewish doctors about oaths; about God's rights and human rights over the man-made rights of things commercial.

"Woe to you blind guides, that say: Whosoever shall swear by the Temple, it is nothing; but he that shall swear by the gold of the Temple, is a debtor. Ye foolish and blind; for whether is greater the gold, or the Temple that sanctifieth the gold?"

The Pharisees were indeed blind guides—ready to starve their fellow citizens for the sake of sanctified gold; anxious to respect the gold more than the Temple of God in which it dwelt. Oh, how history had repeated itself down to this very age.

The fifth condemnation sarcastically describes the meticulous conduct of the scribes and their curious laxity of conscience in the matter of the loftiest and strictest precepts of religion: "Woe to you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; because you tithe mint and anise and cummin, and have left the weightier things of the law"—as if Christ had said to them: "You strain out a gnat and you swallow a camel"; and if He proclaimed to them that "your gold contracts will be kept meticulously immaculate but you will let people starve in the gutter and go naked in the winter storm."

The sixth malediction condemns the Pharisees because in the depths of their souls they were rotten and unclean as they strove outwardly to appear wholesome and holy.

"Woe to you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; because you make clean the outside of the cup and of the dish, but the inside is full of rapine and uncleanness"—rapine, which means stealing from the widow, robbing from the workmen, exploiting the farmer and filling their own cups and loading their own tables with wine and with food that they have stolen from the exploited.

These are unclean profits.

No wonder that Christ adds next: "Woe to you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; because you are like to whited sepulchers, which outwardly appear to men beautiful, but within are full of dead men's bones and of all filthiness."

These are the eight condemnations with which on that momentous Tuesday afternoon Christ castigated those holier-than-thou, those cowardly seducers of mankind.

No wonder that, as the sun was setting and as Christ was wending His way back to Bethania, He paused upon the hillside and looked once more at the scene of His victory and the scene of His betrayal to exclaim: "Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them that are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered together thy children, as the hen doth gather her chickens under her wings, and thou wouldst not—thou wouldst not!"

I wonder if the Master will shed such bitter tears over America!

Charles Coughlin

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